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Argentina's Junta Still Deadlocked **Over Presidency**

By Jackson Diehl

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EUENOS AIRES — Argentina's affiny leaders have been meeting since Saturday night to choose a president amid strong indicadominant army leaders want one of their own to replace the ousted Leopoldo F. Galtieri. A week after the capitulation of

entine forces in the Falklands. ne Argentine military chiefs remin convulsed by feuding and mineuvering among the politicized manands of the three service tranches, sources said, while Arentint's government remains scarly paralyzed. Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, the in-

perior minister who Friday night was assigned temporary presiden-nal powers by the junta, stayed at the presidential palace Samua, my long enough to meet with the impation minister of Iraq before leaving for another round of secret with other army gen-

.The junta met for two hours Satartisy without deciding on a presi-dent More discussions were sched-

in a debate that has been less concerned with policy and ideolograhan personalities and the powprerogatives of the army, navy md nir force, the presidential

LONDON — A group of Argen-tines at a weather station on Thule,

in the Falklands dependency of

the South Sandwich Islands, sur-

the Defense Ministry announced.

ndered to British troops Sunday,

The surrender completed the

British recapture of disputed

Argentina said helicopter-borne little troops firing machine guns

swood down on Thule, but it satisfying about casualties. The half before Ministry announce-

mestalere said "mittal reports sug-

The Argentine military com-

gentine Navy weather station on limbs, where Argentine scientists

have been living for six years with-

out British permission. The com-

was used for "scientific investiga-

tion especially meteorology."

gas that no lighting took place."

South Atlantic islands.

be centering on an effort by the air force commander, Gen. Basilio Lami Dozo, to seize the presidency on the strength of the air force's combat record in the Falklands.

He was being opposed by leaders of the traditionally dominant army, led by the army's new commander in chief, Gen. Cristino Ni-

Army Candidates

Reports Saturday also said Gen. Lami Dozo might propose air force Brig. Gen. José Miret, the current government secretary of planning, as president in place of nimself, or he could even support a civilian candidate as a compromise

The army commanders met Saturday afternoon to select their candidate, and sources reported that two retired generals, Antonio D. Bussi and José R. Villarreal. appeared to be the leading con-

Gen. Bussi is considered to be one of the most conservative military leaders and he shares Gen. Nicolaides' vehement anti-Communism as well as a distaste for civilian political leaders. Gen. Villarreal has served as a liaison with politicians for past military administrations and he is seen by some as a proponent of democration government and constitutional

The South Sandwich Islands

were claimed by Argentina in 1948. The claim, like those to the

Falklands and South Georgia Is-

land, another Falklands dependen-

cy, has been rejected by Britain as

being without legal or historical

The islands were not invaded

when Argentine troops seized the Falkland Islands 1,200 miles

(1,920 kilometers) to the northwest on April 2, and South Georgia, 450

miles southwest of Thule, a day

A British Foreign Office spokes-

Brian Frow, director of the

Falklands office in London, said

on April 26 that he thought it was

time for Britain to start reconsider-

ing its attitude toward the Argen-

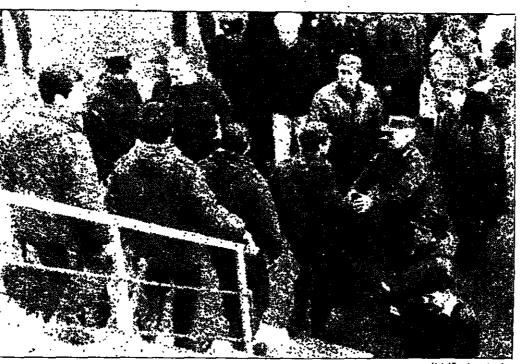
Mr. Frow said they were there

man said the Argentine scientists had moved in illegally in 1976 and

foundation."

mend announced Saturday that refused to leave despite British the moops had surrounded the Ar-

Other presidential candidates



als PAR MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1982

An Argentine officer greeted returning prisoners as they left the Canberra at Puerto Madryn.

ers, sources said, were Gen. Saint Jean, Gen. Nicolaides and Gen. Juan C. Trimarco, a corps commander and a leading opponent of Gen. Galtieri.

While the decision on a president is expected soon, the political upheaval within the armed forces caused by Argentina's capitulation in the Falklands could continue Army leaders were said by

sources close to the military command to be intent on forcing the resignation of both Gen. Lami Dozo and the navy commander, Rear Adm. Jorge Anaya, the two

illegally and he alleged that they

had even brought in a pregnant woman to have her baby on South

Thule, which is one of the islands.

so that Argentina could claim the

Meanwhile, the British liner

Canberra, escorted by two Argen-

rine warships, arrived at the south-

ern port city of Puerto Madryn on

diers who had surrendered on the

1,000 Are Being Held

of what London now officially es-

timates to be 11,845 prisoners cap-

tured in the fighting that ended

with an Argentine surrender Mon-

day. The contingent included only

up to 1,000 Argentine officers and soldiers to compel Argentina to

end all hostilities in the South At-

Britain reportedly plans to keep

200 officers.

turday with 4,200 Argentine sol-

child as a citizen of the islands.

other junta members who shared for the Falklands invasion and subsequent events.

In addition, the military leaders are still far from a consensus on the policies the new government should adopt concerning the Falk-lands, or even how it should pro-"First, the services have to stop

fighting over the presidency," a political source said. "Then they will have to resolve who is in the junta and what the government will be before they can start working on programs." tions Civilian political leaders have 1984.

Most of the other prisoners of

war are scheduled to be repatriated in the coming days on British and

Argentine ships under the safe-

conduct agreement reached

Wednesday_through the International Red Cross.

The liner, used by the British

task force in the South Atlantic

only days ago as a troopship,

sailed peacefully Saturday after-

noon into the small Patagonian

port 770 miles (1,232 kilometers)

plant on the edge of town. British

correspondents aboard reported

seeing a small military hand wait-

ing oushore and a brigadier gener-

al of the Argentine Army reported-

the United Nations Security Coun-

cil on Friday saying hostilities

would not be ended until Britain

withdrew its forces from the re-

Argentina submitted a note to

The skip ued up alongside the

south of Buenos Arres.

ly greeted, them.

The captured soldiers were part jetty of a sprawling aluminum

met with the leading military presidential contenders, but have made no attempt to intervene. The streets have remained quiet.

Meanwhile, Argentina's leading political parties said they are working on proposed plans for a transition to democratic government that they expect to announce within the next few days.

Political sources said party leaders still have strong hope that the new military government will negotiate directly with civilian leaders and allow them broad influence in the government while elec-

British Take Argentine Station on South Sandwich Islands

fact, given the present circum-The Argentine military command has yet to publish lists of casualties from the war, but estimates of the number of dead have

however, that a cease-fire "exists in

ranged from 500 to 1,000. In Comodoro Rivadavia, about 400 miles south of Puerto Madryn, the first Argentine hospital ship to arrive from the islands since the surrender continued unloading 440 wounded Argentine soldiers amid tight security Saturday.

Security was said to be equally tight in Puerto Madryn, which Foreign Ministry officials said had been selected for the Canberra because of its deep harbor. In accordance with international

maritime laws, the 45,000-ton liner, owned by P & O Lines, entered the port flying the banded (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Iraq's President Says **Troops Quitting Iran**

BEIRUT - President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Sunday that his troops had started to withdraw from Iranian territory captured during the 21-month Gulf war and would complete their pullback within 10 days, the official Iraqi

press agency reported.

The report follows a series of Iranian victories in the war that drove Iraqi forces out of most of the territory they had occupied since their invasion of Iran in September, 1980.

The agency, summarizing a speech by Mr. Hussein, said: "President Saddam Hussein has announced that Iraqi units have started to withdraw from Iranian towns and territory to the international frontier."

The agency said the president added that "the withdrawal operations will end within a period of

not more than 10 days."
Mr. Hussein said Baghdad would continue to work with international groups that have been trying to mediate a peaceful settle-ment of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, the agency reported.

Cease-Fire Offer

After the most recent and most decisive Iranian victory, the recapture of the port of Khorramshahr last month, the Iraqi leadership announced that it was ready for an immediate cease-fire and was willing to withdraw all its forces from Iranian territory within two weeks. Iran, whose negotiating position has hardened as its military forces have gained the upper hand on the battlefield, said the offer had come

too late. Since then, Iraq has said its forces have been observing a unilateral cease-fire, shooting only It was not immediately clear exactly how much Iranian territory Iraq was still holding.

Reports from Iraq recently indicated that Iraqi troops were still occupying the border town of Qasr-i-Shirin and ragged strips of territory further south.

Correspondents who visited Qasr-i-Shirin earlier this year found the town almost entirely demolished by Iraqi forces, with only a mosque and one or two other DUNGINES SIM STANCINI

In his speech Mr. Hussein said Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council decided to complete the withdrawal in spite of Iran's rejection of a cease-fire offer. "The aim is to deny Iran any pretext for prolonging the war," he said. "We also want to pave the road for a successful nonaligned nations summit conference here."

to detailing Iraq's previous attempts at peace with Iran, all rejected by the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and to describing how outside powers helped Iran turn the tide of the

He singled out Israel as a princi-pal party, saying it had connec-tions with Ayatollah Khomeini in an alliance against Iraq similar to that he said was once forged between the Israelis and a Kurdish dissident leader, Mustala Barzani,

Mr. Hussein emphasized throughout the speech that Ayatol-lah Khomeini, whom he described as "an impostor," was bent on spreading Persian hegemony to Iraq and other Arab countries" and on "splitting the Middle East

between the sultans of Iran and the sultant of Israel."

"Despite his losses, the enemy will not stop at this point," Mr. Hussein said. "He will try to enter our cities and destroy them. And the Iraqi soldiers who previously fought outside their territory will now fight 10 times more ferociously on their own land."

His speech made no reference to the Soviet Union, who is a main arms supplier of Iraq, but he stressed that Iraq would try to neutralize other powers, a possible reference to the United States.

Iraq has not had diplomatic relations with the United States since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Mr. Hussein said it was amazing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Israel Vows to Expel PLO From Beirut Bases

This story was subject to Israeli

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service JERUSALEM — Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon said Sunday that Israel's military and political objectives would not be achieved until the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Beirut s eliminated.

After a visit to Beirut to discuss strategy with the army command there, Mr. Sharon said on Radio Israel, "Beirut is a military and political objective that we cannot allow ourselves to leave as it is to-

A Cabinet spokesman in Jerusalem said Sunday that the 48-hour cease-fire agreed to Friday was open-ended and that invasion forces encircling West Beirut would hold their fire unless fired upon. After a meeting of the Cabinet, Dan Meridor said, however, that even if Palestinian guerrillas lay down their arms. Israel would never agree to negotiate with the

Syria has turned down a request by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis that it withdraw its troops from Beirut, Information Minister Ahmed Iskander said at a news conference Sunday. He said the request had been rejected on the ground that it had been dictated to Mr. Sarkis by Israeli forces surrounding Baabda presidential palace in the hills southeast of Beirut. Mr. Iskander said a similar demand, relayed by the Israelis through Lebanese Gen. Samir Khatib, had been rejected less than two days before. "Syrian troops cannot withdraw

in this way under the guns of Israeli tanks," Mr. lskander said. He said that when the Lebanese authorities were able to make such a request of their "free will," it would "then be taken under consideration" by Damascus. [Officials sources said a seven-

man committee representing Lebanon's various factions was expected to meet for the first time Sunday to discuss heading off a con-frontation in West Beirut, according to a report from Reuters.

[The National Salvation Committee, whose members were named by Mr. Sarkis last Monday to form a united voice for the government, was expected to discuss a proposal that the Lebanese Army be moved into West Beirut.)

Mr. Sharon's remarks on Radio Israel came as Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, continued negotiations to avert an assault on Moslem West Beirut by the Israeli invasion forces or Christian Phalange militias. An attack on West Beirut, it is feared, would result in heavy civilian casualties.

Mr. Sharon said Beirnt was now sealed off to either PLO or Syrian infiltrators, although he said the Syrian forces are interested in

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

MOSCOW VOTER — Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev walked stiffly but unassisted to the polls Sunday to vote in local elections. He had been reported ill in recent months.

Russian Weapons Tests Belie Words of Peace, Haig Says

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has accused Moscow of engaging in an "unprecedented" level of strategic weapons testing at the same time it was publicly proclaiming its willinguess to control such arms.

Mr. Haig, who had just completed two days of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, said at a news conference Saturday that the United States had assembled evidence showing that Soviet testing activity last week was "significant in scope and integration of activity."
The Soviet activity, he said, in-

cluded an anti-satellite test and the launchings of two ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, a submarine-based missile and a medium-range SS-20 missile, and two

tests of anti-ballistic missiles. Such activity belies by specific actions the words put forth to the world audience here this week," Mr. Haig said. He was referring to

Mr. Gromyko's promise in a speech Tuesday to the United Nations General Assembly's special session on disarmament that the Soviet Union would not use nuclear weapons first in a conflict.

Mr. Haig refused to give further details about the Soviet tests, ex-

The U.S. disarmament negotiator is guardedly optimistic. Page 3.

cept to say that no nuclear explo-sions had been involved. He also conceded that there were no indilated international agreements on

muclear weapons testing.

Mr. Haig said he had not raised the U.S. allegations during the 94 hours of meetings with Mr. Gromyko. He said much of the information. mation was not available to him while the talks were under way and that it had been made ready for release shortly before the start of his news conference.
Saying he thought it was import-

ant to get the information out im-

mediately on the Soviet activity, Mr. Haig added: "It shows a level of interest, skill and activity that is a matter of concern."

President Reagan outlined a tough approach to U.S.-Soviet relations in his speech to the disar-mament conference Thursday. He effect repeated Mr. Reagan's challenge to the Soviet Union to demonstrate its desire for im-proved relations through actions rather than words.

"There is no doubt about President Reagan's desire to put U.S.-Soviet relations on a stable, long-term basis," Mr. Haig said. "But this cannot be achieved without a Soviet willingness to conduct its international affairs with responsibility and restraint."

Hard-Line Approach

Mr. Haig's words continued the hard-line approach toward Moscow that has been evident recently in such moves as Mr. Reagan's tough talk before the UN and the president's decision Friday not to

This hard line appears to be related, at least in part, to the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic arms reductions scheduled to start in Geneva on June 29. Washington and Moscow have been engaging in an exchange of proposals aimed at winning the support of world opinion for their bargaining posi-

The Soviet pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons may have been related to this maneuvering. It also caused Mr. Reagan in his appearance at the United Nations to repeat a proposal for deep cuts in the groundbased strategic missile arsenals of both countries.

Mr. Haig called the U.S. proposal "a carefully integrated and thought-through approach to arms control" that "stands in sharp contrast to cosmetics" such as the first-use renunciation idea put forward by the Soviets.

Atlantic Treaty Organization allies repeatedly have refused to renounce the West's nuclear firststrike capability because they con-tend it would make Western Europe vulnerable to attack by conventional Soviet forces.

Mr. Haig dodged questions about the possibility of a summit conference between Mr. Reagan and Leonid I. Brezhnev, Although the idea originally was put forward by Mr. Reagan, senior administration officials are known to have become cooler to the idea and have said privately that a meeting does not now appear likely.

Despite the general toughness of his remarks, the secretary characterized his sessions with Mr. Gro-myko as "full, frank and useful." addition to the broad issues of U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control, Mr. Haig said he and Mr. Gromyko had discussed the full range of global problems in which the two countries have an interest, but he refused to elaborate.

INSIDE

■ John Cheever, 70, whose poised, elegant prose estab-lished him as one of America's finest storytellers, died at his home in Ossining, N.Y.Page 7.

■ England defeated Czech-oslovakia, 2-0, West Germany beat Chile, 4-1, and Spain topped Yugoslavia 2-1 in World Cup soccer action Sunday. On Saturday, the Soviet Union defeated New Zealand, 3-0. Poland and Cameroon drew 0-0, and Belgium eased

by El Salvador, 1-0. Page 15. The Reagan administration is seeking the release of up to 100,000 Vietnamese prisoners for possible resettlement in the United States, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said in Singa-

POTC.

■ The economic consequences of France's devaluation of the franc and the announcement of the first of what may or may not be a series of stringent anti-inflationary measures have yet to be seen. But first reactions sug-gest that President Mitterrand has suffered his first serious political setback since he took office a year ago. Page 4.

Mobutu's Hold on Zaire Is Increasingly Insecure, Opponents Say Ruler Makes Only Rare Public Appearances, Uses Decoys When Traveling that if there were free elections the

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — President dobutu Sese Seko of Zaire went to South Korea on a state visit recent-ly, but, from reading the officially controlled newspapers here, his de-parture from the capital was not

The secrecy, the president's critics assert, reflects a nervousness about the security of his leadership of this vast, potentially rich and currently impoverished country. To elaborate the point, the critits also say that Mr. Mobitu rarely appears in public and that when he leaves his pulace he uses decoy cars to confuse potential assassins.

When he attended the closing of Parliament this year, a person who ans were permitted.

was there said, soldiers, armored cars and security men were on the Place de la République outside the arliament buildings, but no civil-There is even a rumor circulatmy on the "radio trottoir" - literally translated, the "sidewalk ra-dio," — that Mr. Mobutu's sense

diplomats assert that the rumor is ment and military assistance that rooted in fact and that the loss of the totems created a sense of vul-

The outcome, Zairian critics and Westerners assert, has been a tight-ening of Mr. Mobutu's already harsh regime, and 38 people have been imprisoned for talking of creating a second political party to

challenge the president. "There will be no second politi-cal party in Zaire," Mr. Mobutu has declared, "not for as long as I

Quantary for U.S.

The intolerance of opposition and the activities of a heavy-handed secret police present a quandary for the United States, one of Mr. Mobutu's main backers, Washington's formal concern for human rights conflicts sharply with a wider geopolitical commitment to a nation, bordering nine other countries and straddling a great chunk of central Africa that is rich in copper, diamonds and other

of insecurity dates to August, when someone stole his leopard-United States ties with Zaire are Skin cap and carved walking stick from his palace. Some Western strained by a dispute over develop-

cuts to the ambiguous heart of the relationship. Mr. Mobutu has stated that he has renounced aid from America. The apparent rea-son was congressional criticism of his human rights record and a recommendation from the House Foreign Relations Committee that

Reagan administration to around Mr. Mobutu, a Western diplomatic source said, was angered by a critical statement about his human rights record by prominently anti-Mobutu Congressmen. The Senate, meanwhile, proposed

aid this year be reduced from the

\$59.5 million proposed by the

a smaller reduction. The irony of Mobuta's renunciation, the source said, is that Zaire does not now qualify for repayable U.S. aid because of an amendment forbidding disbursements while carlier loans are outstanding. Thus, the source said, U.S. military aid to Zaire is at a virtual halt and economic assistance will be cur-

tailed by the end of the year unless

Mr. Mobutu pays arrears of about \$20 million.

The deeper question, according to Western diplomatic sources and anti-Mobutu Zairians, is whether U.S. aid should be used to support a regime widely known for its cor-

ruption and dictatorial style. The United States and aid agencies here from other Western nations "do not feel that Mobutu is making an effort to develop the country," a Western diplomatic source said, and so there is "chronic mainutrition, violations of human rights and a test case for the Reagan administration's axiom that the U.S. will help only those countries that help themselves."

Cynical Appraisal

At the same time, however, the source said, there is a cynical ap-

praisal by Western governments of Zaire's importance as a mammoth buffer against Soviet influence in Africa, and so the aid agencies stay Zairian opponents of Mr. Mobutu, meanwhile, perceive the strategic interest of the United

States in a different light. "Mobu-

in of Zeire is another Shah of

Iran," a opponent said, requesting

anonymity. "The ordinary people do not like to see America supportthem and, if the Americans do not make him change his ways, they will look to the East Europeans and the Soviets for help."

The arguments center on Mr. Mobutu's parlous human rights record. The most recent State Department report on human rights in Zaire says: "Arbitrary arrests for political reasons and because of personal vendettas apparently increased during 1981, while there was also a trend towards detaining more political prisoners in unofficial and clandestine prisons."

Also during 1981 there was the case of 13 members of Parliament who wrote an open letter to the president criticizing his regime. They were banished to their hometowns and released in December, but some of them are now in fail because they sought to establish a second political party called the Union for Democracy and Social

Progress.
The party's clandestine manifes-

ruling Popular Movement of the Revolution "would not win a sin-The Popular Revolutionary Movement, Zaire's only legal polit-ical party, is one of Mr. Mobutu's

arms of control. It is misnamed,

many people say, since it is neither popular nor revolutionary nor moving toward anything but the entrenchment of an elite. Those who sought to found the opposition party discussed the idea with one of Mr. Mobutu's senior aides, who reportedly told them

that the president had authorized the negotiations. The dialogue came to an abrupt halt in March when, in Kinshasa and in the southern town of Lubumbashi, founders of the group and their supporters, brothers and friends were arrested. Some were beaten, others said they had been tortured, and no formal charges

were brought against them.
"They are at Mobutu's mercy," a relative of one of the detainees

The president, meanwhile, still The party's clandestine manifes-to calls for an end to Mr. Mobu-tu's "arbitrary" rule and asserts large delegation of followers.



Mobutu Sese Seko

"People in Zairs live in the darkest misery," an opponent said, "yet he goes off to Florida with a delegation of 300. We have calculated that, with the amount spent on that trip, he could have fed all of Kinshasa for two or three

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about Scotch,

Ballantine's.

Planned Cutbacks in Britain's Surface Fleet Prompting Sharp Debate

By Glenn Frankel

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Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain's victory in
the Falkland Islands has touched off a debate here over British defense policy that could have a pro-found impact on the nation's mili-tary role in the Western alliance. There is already a movement in

There is already a movement in military circles to delay or to scrap Britain's planned purchase of the U.S. Trident 2 submarine-launched, long-range nuclear missile system, which the Thatcher government announced in March. Several defense specialists are arguing that the \$13.5 billion for Trident, which some analysts predict could rise to nearly \$18 billion during the next decade, might better be spent to ungrade British

better be spent to upgrade British conventional forces. Members of Britain's navy lobby are calling for major spending increases for the Royal Navy, which performed so Royal Navy, which performed so Mr. Nott's plan had been in effect building interests, say they need at successfully in the South Atlantic at the time of the Falklands crisis, least 50 ships, not including re-

Iraq Orders

Iran Pullout

contained within days."

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon Comparsion

ed for Iran to launch an attack.

Iraq, accusing the Tehran gov-ernment of intolerable aggression, invaded Iran demanding full sov-ereignty over the Shatt al-Arab

waterway and the return of disputed border areas as the price of

But Western diplomats in the Middle East said they believed the

cutback in the size of its fleet. While those involved in the debate insist they foresee no drop-off in London's commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-tion, there is renewed emphasis here on what are called "out-of-area" problems — Britain's inter-ests and defense obligations out-side of Europe and NATO.

"We must have the capacity to act independently," Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament last week. "We need both the power to act and the will to see it through."

Nott's Fate

The early focus of the public de-bate is on the fate of Defense Secretary John Nott, the architect of the Trident 2 and cutback propos-als. Naval advocates say that if Mr. Nott's plan had been in effect

the navy would have been incapa-ble of mounting the task force that was sent to reclaim the islands.

A year from now, for example under current plans, the navy will have only one aircraft carrier available — a new one — because the government plans to sell the Invin-cible, which was built in 1980, to Australia and the Hermes is due for a long, elaborate refitting in drydock. The two ships, which played key roles in landing troops on East Falkland Island, had also been slated for mothballs until pressure from the navy forced the government to grant them a

rednieve.

Altogether, Mr. Nott's projec-tions call for the Royal Navy to consist of only 42 ships by 1985. The admirals and their allies, including an influential group of Conservative politicians and ship-

step down and that there will be no major changes in defense poli-

Mr. Nott barely survived in April, when he was blamed, along with the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, for being caught unprepared by Argentina's invasion of the islands. Lord Carrington was allowed to resign, and sources said Mr. Nott offered to quit but Mrs. Thatcher insisted he stay on.
While publicly saying she still supports him, the prime minister is believed by many observers to be waiting for a decent interval to accept the excitation. cept his resignation.

Despite the success of Britain's

placements for the four vessels lost in the Falklands war and the five or so ships they believe will have to be stationed around the islands for future defense.

Mr. Nott has insisted he will not step down and that there will be no major charges in defense notice.

Mr. Nott has insisted he will not step down and that there will be not necessary in defense notice.

Mr. Nott has insisted he will not step down and that there will be not necessary in defense notice.

Mr. Nott has insisted he will not step down and that there will be not necessary in defense notice.

Mr. Nott has insisted he will not step down and that there will be not necessary in defense notice. one Exocet missile to sink a de-stroyer and that World War II vintage bombs from obsolete Canber-ra bombers did major damage to

> "The navy was hard hit by Mr. Nott's cutbacks and they are clear-ly attempting to take advantage of the political situation following the Falklands to advance their cause," said Col. Jonathan Alford of the International Institute for Strategic Studies here. "But there are equally sound arguments not to build vulnerable surface ships and I don't think we'll see, or should we see, major changes in the size and shape of the navy because of the Falkland Islands."

Trident, however, is a different

others expect the price tag to rise.

"Payments for the Trident system will swallow between 15 and 20 percent of the Ministry of Defense's capital expenditure from the end of this decade until the middle of the next," writes David Greenwood, director of the Center for Defense Studies at Aberdeen University in an article rublished University, in an article published Friday in Defense Attaché maga-

He concludes, "As time goes by, [Trident] will look like a less and less attractive proposition. Renewed debate over posture and priorities will be inescapable if this occurs, and the Falklands experience will be influential, though not decisive in that engineers." decisive, in that argument."

Argentine Post Taken

(Continued from Page 1) pale blue and white colors of the

Argentine flag.
In London, The Sunday Times said a seven-man British commando team was captured on a recon-naissance and sabotage mission near the Argentine military base at Rio Gallegos more than a month

ago.

The Times, quoting senior U.S. intelligence officials in Washington, said the team was apparently using American-made mobile radar units to keep track of Super Etendards and Skyhawks flying from the mainland to strike the

British task force.

The Times said Britain's decision to hold approximately 1,000 Argentine troops captured in the Falklands might be designed to win the release of the commandos.

Meanwhile, in Portsmouth, England, the "luckiest ship alive" limped home Saturday to a tumul-

himped home Saturday to a thindi-tuous welcome. The British de-stroyer Glasgow had been hit by an Argentine bomb that passed through its hull without exploding. The Glasgow was the first Brit-ish surface vessel into the war zone around the Falklands on May I and was stationed off San Carlos and was stationed off San Carlos when British troops landed on the islands.

Workers Start To Reconvert OE2 to a Liner

The Associated Press
LONDON — The luxury
liner Queen Elizabeth 2, back
from the Falklands after servfrom the Falklands after serving as a troop carrier, is packing up its helicopter landing
pad and cleaning out its swimming pool in preparation for resuming its cruises to New York.
Full-page advertisements in
The Times and The Daily Telegraph on Saturday announced
that the ship will return to the
cruise business on Aug. 14 inst

cruise business on Aug. 14, just two months after returning from the most hazardous journey of its 15-year history.

A spokesman for the Cunard Line, the ship's owners, said the QE2 went into drydock in Southampton Friday night for an examination of its hull and that 200 shipyard workers have started reconverting the QE2 to

a hixing liner.

Doug Ridley, the QE2's executive captain, said damage cansed by the 3,000 troops was superficial. "You cannot have troops moving around with guns and heavy boots and not do some scutfing damage and knocks here and there on fab-



In Chonayfat, a Lebanese man argues with an Israeli officer, as laundreds of persons tried to return to southern Lebanon. The Israelis are allowing only those with special passes to return.

Israel Vows End to PLO in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

real aim of the secular, Arab nationalist government in Baghdad was to topple the Islamic leadermaintaining the Palestinian guerrilla infrastructure there. He said anyone who leaves his arms behind can leave West Beirut, as he said many were doing

ship in Tehran, whose revolutionary fervor it regarded as danger-The government in Tehran did not fall and the war dragged on, with Iran vowing to fight until the last Iraqi soldier left its soil. After

a year of military stalemate, the tide of the war began to turn in Iran's favor last September. As Iranian forces slowly drove the Iraqis out of much of the Iranian oil province of Khuzistan where the invasion had been concentrated, Iraq began to offer conces- that the Israeli Army reacted with

Israeli sources said the PLO and leftist Moslem forces led by Kamal Jumblatt were jointly seeking a 48-hour extension to Friday's ceasefire. But one Israeli official said the government was anxious for an

early conclusion to the negotia-tions being conducted by Mr. Ha-bib and is not interested in pronow to reach the pacified towns and villages of southern Lebanon. Mr. Sharon made it clear he was talking about Lebanese and Paleslonging temporary cease-fires.
"We cannot keep having one 48tinian civilians and not guerrillas. hour cease-fire after another, or one-sided cease-fires while the ne-Mr. Meridor, after the Cabinet meeting, said the cease-fire agreed to Friday primarily at U.S. urging gotiations drag on," an Israeli offi-cial said. Mr. Habib is trying to avert an attack into Moslem West had to a large extent been kept. He said that there been incidents of Beirut by the Israeli forces to root out the estimated 6,000 Palestinian infringement by the other side and

Exchange Proposed

Mr. Meridor said Israel would not accept an arrangement by which disarming PLO guerrillas in Beirut would be conditional on Israeli-PLO negotiations.
"Israel will not negotiate ever with the organization that calls it-

guerrillas who are besieged there.

self an organization to liberate Palestine from the Jews — ever,"

There have been reports from Beirut that former Lebanese Pre-

mier Saeb Salam, who is acting as go-between for Mr. Habib and the PLO, proposed that in exchange for surrendering their arms, PLO leaders would be guaranteed safe conduct to Egypt where they could establish a government in exile. Israel, in turn, would agree to nego-tiate with the PLO for autonomy of the occupied West Bank and

Gaza Strip.

Egypt has been actively involved in efforts to end the war in Lebanon. News agency reports from Cairo said that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak welcomed the idea of a PLO government-in-exile

Mr. Iskander's statement Sunday made clear that Syria is committed to keeping troops in Leba-non regardless of the Lebanese said Syrian troops still in Beirut would resist any Israeli attempts to attack Palestinian strongholds in

the city's western section. However, diplomatic sources here believe the Syrians are not in a position to defend Beirut and probably would not risk a major break in the cease-fire to try to do

WORLD BRIEFS

Spain Sets New Terms on Gibraltar

MADRID — Spain will not lift its blockade of Gibraltar unless Britain pledges serious talks at the negotiations scheduled to start Friday over the future of the British crown colony, diplomatic sources said here

Spain, which claims Gibraltar, and Britain had agreed to open the talks on April 20, but the negotiations, along with Spain's promised opening of the gate sealing Gibraltar from the mainland, were postponed when British diplomats had their hands full with the Falkiands. Negotiations will be held in the Portuguese town of Sintra.

France Vague on Spain's EEC Entry

MADRID - President François Mitterrand of France said in a newspaper interview published Sunday that economic problems in Western Europe made it impossible to say when or how Spain could join the

European Economic Community.

Mr. Mitterrand told the daily El Pais that his government "accepts the hypothesis of Spanish presence in Western Europe and the Common Market." But he added, "The economic reality imposes serious problems which mean one cannot say in advance when or under what conditions." One problem he noted was the similarity of French and Spanish agricultural products.

Mr. Mitterrand is due to arrive here Tuesday for a three-day visit that will include talks with King Juan Carlos I and Prime Minister Leopoldo

Soviet Peace Group Member Held

MOSCOW — Vladimir Fleishgakker, a member of a recently formed independent peace movement in the Soviet Union, said he was detained by police for five hours on Sunday after he tried to leave his apartment to vote in local elections.

Mr. Fleishgakker, 28, an engineer, is one of 11 members of the "Group for Establishing Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.," which announced its existence at a press conference on June 4. All have since been detained and questioned, and some threatened with prosecution if they continued their activities.

Authorities have prevented Mr. Fleishgakker, Viktor Blok and movement co-founders Sergei Batovrin and Sergei Rozenoer from leaving their apartment buildings for a nearly a week, movement members said, and police have blocked Western reporters from entering Mr. Batovrin's and Mr. Rozenoer's homes, Mr. Fleishgakker said authorities did not say why he was desired.

Hunger Striker Leaves Soviet Union

MOSCOW — Andrei Frolov left the Soviet Union Sunday on the exit visa he won through a 26-day hunger strike, but Yuri Balovlenkov was still fasting in his 42d day.

Mr. Frolov, 51, a journalist, boarded an Aeroflot flight to Frankfurt, where he was to make a connection to Chicago. He is married to Lois Becker Frolov of Chicago. His was the one clear success story to emerge from the hunger strike started May 10 by the Divided Families Group, Soviet citizens who were denied permission to join spouses in the West.

Two other members of the group appeared to have been promised visas, but have not received them. Mr. Balovlenkov, 33, has had no word at all on his visa processing. He is married to Elena Kusmenko, a nurse in Baltimore. The former computer specialist has never seen his 2-year-old daughter.

Basques Claim 2 Bombings in Spain

MADRID — Basque separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility Sunday for a bomb blast in Bilbao, only 300 meters (330 yards) from a stadium being used for the World Cup matches.

The military wing of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) said it was responsible for the explosion Saturday in a Bilbao bar and another Friday at a bank in Lasarte.

Also, police in Villafranca de Oria, south of San Sebastián, said

Sunday a shepherd had discovered the 10-kilogram (22-pound) bomb attached to an installation of the Iberduero Power Co., a frequent target of Basque guerrillas because of its plans for a nuclear plant.

Priest Held by Irish on Arms Charge

DUBLIN — A special anti-guerrilla criminal court has indicted a New York-based Roman Catholic priest, his brother and a man from Northern Ireland on charges of possessing firearms.

Father Patrick Moloney, his brother John and Patrick McVeigh of Belfast were indicted Saturday, a day after they were arrested in the southwestern city of Limerick. The police said they seized a U.S. made rifle, ammunition and other weapons. Mr. McVeigh was also charged with being a member of the IRA.

Informed sources said U.S. customs authorities had seized more weap-ons in New York and that agents of Ireland's anti-guerrilla Special Branch arrested the three after U.S. officials told them that the IRA was shipping weapons from New York to Dublin in a consignment of bedd-

Compiled From Agency Disputches

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Parties in Syria Urge Attack on U.S. Interests

countries.

By Henry Tanner New York Times Service

DAMASCUS - The leaders of the political parties represented in the Syrian National Assembly have issued an appeal to "Arab masses" everywhere to show their solidarity with the Palestinians in Lebanon by "attacking and de-stroying American interests" in the

The Syrian parties also called Saturday for the upgrading of Syria's friendship treaty with the Soviet Union into a full-scale strategic alliance, apparently along the lines of the strategic alliance con-cluded by the United States and

The declaration said all Arabs must know that Syria and our people have chosen to mingle our blood with that of the Palestinians and that we will continue to fight to protect the Palestinian people." It was issued by the leadership of the National Progressive Front, which consists of the ruling Ba'ath Party of President Hafez al-Assad and several small parties. The Ba'ath Party has about two-

thirds of the seats, and Mr. Assad is president of the front.

Western diplomats pointed out Western diplomats pointed our that a declaration by the front is regarded as having far less authority than one issued by the leadership of the Ba'ath Party itself, which makes all the key decisions.

A high making official reached A high-ranking official reached by telephone Saturday ruled out any violent action against the U.S. Embassy or against Americans here as a result of the declaration.

'Nothing to Say' The U.S. ambassador, Robert Paganelli, said he had "nothing to

The parties' declaration accused the United States of participating in the planning of the Israeli invasion, providing the weapons and giving Israel the needed "political and military cover."

It said, "The Arab regimes have been either silent or mocking or

been either silent or mocking or

Western diplomats said Syria some months ago sounded out the Soviet Union about the possibility is going to go on in Bonn.

of turning the friendship treaty between them into a strategic alli-ance on the model of the American-Israeli agreement. The Soviet response was negative, the diplo-mats said. Informed sources said Saturday night that no such alli-ance has been signed by the two

According to Western diplomats, Syria's main goal is to obtain a Soviet assurance that military aid will be forthcoming not only in case of an attack on Syrian territory but also in the case of attack on the Syrian positions in Lebanon.

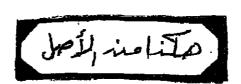
While Saturday's statement by the political parties described the soviet Union as a "true and loyal friend." Syrian officials have been described by foreign diplomats as being privately disappointed with the Soviet reaction to the invasion, considering Moscow's response too low key.

Coalition's Fate Hinges on Budget, **Bonn Aide Says**

The Associated Press BONN - Willy Brandt, former chancellor and now the leader of the Social Democratic Party, said Sunday that the talks over West Germany's 1983 budget would de-cide the fate of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government.

The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats, increasingly divided in the last 18 months over economic questions, has set itself a target of July 7 to agree on the 1983 budget. The parliamentary parties are to meet Tuesday and the Cabinet Wednesday to decide on the size of state debt.

Mr. Brandt said on a West German television program that he hoped the two parities would reach an agreement. "But we still cannot be quite certain," he said. "The next few weeks will show." He added that the outcome of the talks "will show how government



Surrey & Middlesex, England.

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service PARIS - The chief U.S. negoti-

ator in the coming strategic disar-mement talks with the Soviet Un-ion has said he is guardedly opti-

By George C. Wilson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Gen. David

C. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has left office with the warning that it would be

throwing money into a "bottom-less pit" to try to prepare the Unit-of States for a long nuclear war

Gen. Jones, who stepped down on Friday from the highest U.S.

that any nuclear exchange between the Soviet Union and the United

States could be contained but

would escalate into an all-out war. Rather than spend the billions of dollars it would take to prepare

the United States for a protracted

nuclear war, Gen. Jones said, it

would make more sense to build

up U.S. forces for more likely non-

Defining "protracted nuclear

ess pit in terms of dollars."

He said that even if one were to

gas equipment to the Soviet Un-

at instrument of political black-

"This decision is sure to aggra-

STOCKHOLM — Environmen-

tal experts who begin a four-day

tion will have before them a study

by Swedish scientists reporting that acid rain has destroyed plants

and fish in 4,000 of Sweden's

The conference will discuss what

many experts regard now as the wait's most serious environmen-

tel problem — the acidification of miles from the in land ar and water. The confer of the pollution.

25,000 jekes

nce Monday on acid pollu-

Talks on Acid Rain to Open in Sweden

apt to turn routine trade "into

enclear conflicts.

tary position, said he doubted

with the Soviet Union.

mistic about the outcome.

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THE PERSON

aterial appointed will return to the on Aug. Id. per alter returne of hazardens per note for the County " . where said de into divided i court make for en of its bill and " .ud workers bee ar cang the QE w

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noning," the 60-year-old four-star general said: "If you really put a bt of emphasis on it, you've got a my "Fm going to do everything to try to fight a protracted nuclear Tass Denounces U.S. Ban on Gear for Pipeline MOSCOW — The Soviet press agency Tass has criticized Presi-dent Reagan's extension of a ban on the sale by U.S. firms of oil and

ij se na pro**msz**

U.S. Arms Negotiator Holds 'Guarded' Hope as Talks Near Among these gains, Mr. Rowny said, is the fact the United States is

negotiators have let it be known they are decidedly pleased, both with the U.S. proposal and with the Esoviet Union has not signed from the strategic arms in 1979 because the Soviet Union is obliged to cut more painfully than the United States, he continued, it was simply because in recent years they have

The talks, which the Reagan administration has labeled START The word "guarded" was as far to replace the SALT acronym gives Edward L. Rowny was prepared on to the earlier series, will begin

great" even if the Reagan adminis-

tration achieves its goal of increas-ing military spending by 7 percent a year after allowing for inflation.

With that increase, he said,

We're going to have a hard time

doing what is already on the books. We are in the priority busi-

ness. We have greater needs" than trying to prepare the United States

for protracted nuclear war, needs

such as paying for the forces and weapons needed for conventional

His contention that there is not

enough money in sight to gear up

for lengthy nuclear wars came in

response to questions about the

guidance Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger recently is-

sued to the military services to belp them structure their forces in

the five-year period from fiscal years 1984 through 1988. In a headline May 30, The New

York Times portrayed the gui-

dance as the "first strategy for fighting a long nuclear war," and

said in an accompanying article that the Reagan administration

was embarked on a "new nuclear

the Atlantic in relations between the United States and the West

European countries," Tass said

The White House announced

Friday that Mr. Reagan was ex-

tending the sanctions against sales by U.S. firms and also expanding

it to include foreign subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies.

ence will be followed by a meeting

here next week of 33 environment

ministers whose countries signed

the 1979 Geneva convention on

The report, prepared by Swedish scientists for the "Environment

82" meetings, describes the devas-

tating effects of airborne sulphus

and nitrogen oxides on lakes, land

and forests up to hundreds of miles from the industrial sources

transboundary air pollution.

American Objective

weaponry and to make sure there it must have something for the Soto go publicly in talking to report- June 29 in Geneva. Mr. Rowny is a will be military equality after the viet Union as well as for us. And as here Saturday. In fact, U.S. retired lieutenant general who re-reductions. If to achieve this objecthey have a lot to gain."

was little new in the guidance.

At a briefing, a high Pentagon official, who could not be identi-

decisions that would be required to

vate differences on both sides of The ban on U.S. supplies of ma-trical concern, said Sunday that

chinery for the Siberian natural gas pipeline to Western Europe was issued Dec. 29 after the impo-

An administration official said

Friday that there had been no

change in Poland that satisfied Mr.

Reagan and that the sanctions were being extended "to express

The United States has opposed

Western Europe's decision to take

large consignments of Soviet natu-

ral gas, fearing it would make its

allies too dependent on the Soviet

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday

was described in the Soviet Union

as a "fresh step on the path of

building up international tensions

and upsetting mutually beneficial

Germans Criticize Move

FRANKFURT (AP) — AEG-

ss and economic East-West

our deep concern.'

cooperation.

sition of martial law in Poland.

built more weapons.

Nevertheless, he continued, The American objective, Mr. "one of the criteria of our plan is Rowny said, is both to reduce that it must be negotiable; that is,

U.S. General Warns Against Nuclear War Plan

with military commanders during a nuclear attack.

mind here is that no one is suggesting in this guidance that a pro-tracted [nuclear] war is a good thing, a desirable thing, something that we want to do, something that we are planning to do. But the capability of dealing with a protracted attack upon us is important to develop, because if we develop the President Jimmy Carter issued capability ... we can hope to deter

Gen. Jones said Friday that he considered the Weinberger gui-dance "evolutionary" rather than "revolutionary." He said the big in 1980, stressed that the Russians should not be allowed to win either a conventional or a nuclear war for want of adequate U.S. responses. President Reagan has built upon prepare the United States for protracted nuclear war, such as a masthat concept in his five-year strategic program, partly by allocating more money than his predecessors sive civil defense program, have What the United States has for command and control equipment needed to wage nuclear war.

the Reagan decision threatened

thousands of jobs at AEG and

may have far-reaching consequences for European and U.S. trade

AEG, which has been in finan-

which is asking aid from West

German banks and the state, is

one of several West German com-

panies participating in construc-tion of the 3,000-mile (4,800-kilo-

meter) pipeline carrying gas from the Yamal peninsula in Siberia to

AEG contracted last fall to de-

liver 47 gas turbines worth about 650 million marks (\$265 million)

for compressor stations along the

pipeline. A subsidiary, AEG-Kanis, is also under contract to de-

liver equipment for the project.

President Reagan's expansion

Friday of the sanctions to include

foreign subsidiaries and licensees

prevents the supply to AEG of im-

with the Soviet bloc.

Western Europe.

FRANKFURT (AP) — AEG- portant electrical parts from Gen-Telefunken, a West German elec- eral Electric in the United States.

The Times report brought a and/or protracted nuclear war inpublic protest from the Soviet Un-ion and denials from U.S. officials systems the capability to respond that waging protracted nuclear war in kind to a Soviet attack - such is "something that we are planning to do." Officials also said there as firing only a few warheads at strictly military targets - and hardening communication links so that the president and other decision makers could keep in touch fied under the ground rules, said: The important thing to bear in

James R. Schlesinger, defense secretary from 1973 to 1975, pushed the development of missilefiring systems for limited nuclear war. Shortly before leaving office, directives calling for improved command, control and communitargeting of Soviet decision makers and military targets. Presidential Directive 59, issued

bomber force of new types and new and more powerful versions of the Trident submarine missile sys-Acceptance of the U.S. proposal would not mean that improved weapons would not be introduced, but it would limit their numbers.

preparing a number of important

weapoury additions: the deploy-

ment of MX missiles, an increased

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Furthermore, he said, the Soviet Union has important economic incentives to agree to arms reduc-tions. Asked if he meant that a relaxation of U.S. efforts to block the export of advanced technology and to restrict East-West trade could be a part of a deal on arms reduction. Mr. Rowny said there was no direct linkage, but "there's always linkage in the back-

NATO Consultations

Mr. Rowny has just finished a swing through Europe to discuss the negotiations with the NATO

In its initial phase, the plan an-nounced by President Reagan last month calls on both countries to reduce by a third the stocks of long-range nuclear warheads, now numbering about 7,500 on each side. Not more than half the re-maining warheads could be deon land-based intercontinental missiles.

This second point affects the Soviet Union more acutely than it does the United States. The Soviet strategic nuclear arsenal is composed principally of land-based weapons. The U.S. nuclear strength rests mainly on submarine-launched missiles.

This disparity has led Soviet spokesmen to call the U.S. proposal lopsided, although so far Soviet reaction has generally been cautions. Mr. Rowny cited this cau-tion as one reason for his "guarded

Positive Reaction

Mr. Rowny said that early Soviet reaction has been more positive than after previous U.S. disarmacial difficulties for three years and

ment offers.
One of the pluses, he said, is that the Soviet Union no longer insists on ratification of the second strategic arms limitation agree-ment, which the Reagan administration opposes. Another is that Soviet leaders have endorsed the notion that there must be reductions on both sides, instead of simply limits to future growth.

He added that there have been hints in Soviet publications and academic circles that the U.S. approach is arousing interest.

Mr. Rowny said the first bar-

gaining session will probably last six to eight weeks. Then there will be a recess to allow each side to go home for consultations. It is likely this pattern will continue throughout the process.



of their house in San Salvador after the earthquake. Two other children in the family and their mother were killed.

Quake Hits El Salvador, Guatemala; 14 Are Killed and Hundreds Injured

SAN SALVADOR - An earthquake has struck El Salvador and Guatemala, killing at least 14 persons and injuring hundreds

Officials said Saturday's earthonake was the worst to hit El Salvador in 17 years and was felt throughout Central America.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador was damaged. In San Salvador, officials said three people were killed. Outside the capital, the authorities said eight farmers were crushed to

In southeastern Guatemala, at least three people were reported killed in Jutiapa and 750 people were left homeless in Jalpatagua. The U.S. Embassy received moderate damage, a spokesman said. An employee said the ceiling collapsed in the office of Ambassador Deane R. Hinton. Elevators were knocked out of service and deep cracks appeared in walls.

Meanwhile, leftist guerrillas in El Salvador said Sunday that they are holding Col. Adolfo Castillo, the undersecretary of defense who was reported killed last week in a helicopter crash during fighting with guerrillas.

1970 Protocol on Guyana Expires, Reopening Venezuela's Land Claims

CARACAS — The Port of Spain Protocol, which froze Venezuela's claim to 50,000 square miles (129,500 square kilometers) of territory in Guyana for 12 years, has

The question now reverts to the terms of the 1966 Geneva Accord. signed by Britain, Venezuela and Guyana, stipulating that both par-ties negotiate for three months. If no agreement is reached by then, the matter goes to the secretary-general of the United Nations. The protocol, signed in 1970 in lent.

Trinidad, expired Friday because Venezuela refused to extend it. Foreign Minister José Alberto Zambrano held separate meetings here Friday with the ambassadors of Britain and Guyana.

The area in dispute is west of the Essequibo River and makes up about two-thirds of Guyana's territory. Recent studies have said the territory is rich in bauxite, from which aluminum is obtained. Venezuela contends that an 1899 arbitration award by British judges on the Essequibo region was fraudu-

Jury Ponders Verdict in **Hinckley Case**

Evidence Is Weighed On Insanity Question Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The jury weighing the case against John W. Hinckley Jr. resumed deliberations Sunday on whether the young gunman was insane when he shot President Reagan more than a year

ago.
The seven women and five men deliberated for a total of 11 hours deliberated to a first and Friday and Saturday. 27, who has

Mr. Hinckley. 27, who has pleaded not guilty by reason of in-sanity in the March 30, 1981. shooting attack, could go to prison for life if convicted of trying to as-sassinate Mr. Reagan and shooting three other men.

If acquitted on sanity grounds, he would be sent to a mental institution and could be freed if doctors determine he is no longer in-

In closing arguments, federal prosecutor Roger M. Adelman said. The time has come for John Hinckley Jr. for the first time in his life to take responsibility for what he's done." "He can't avoid responsibility

for shooting President Reagan, and goodness knows he can't avoid responsibility for shooting Jim Brady in the head," he said, referring to the president's press Vincent J. Fuller, the senior de-

fense lawyer, said, "Free your minds of bias, of anger, of passions aroused because of the damage in-flicted on these innocent victims." "In his own mind the defendant had two compelling reasons to do what he did, to terminate his own existence and to accomplish his ideal union with [actress] Jodie Foster, whether in this world or the next. I submit these are the

acts of a totally irrational individu-

al, driven and motivated by his

own world, locked in his own mind," he added. Judge Parker explained to the jury that the government had the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant's sanity at the time of the shootings as well as his guilt of each of the 13 counts in the indictment against

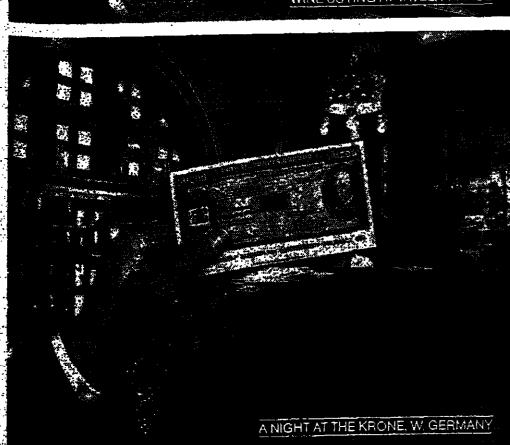
But he also gave the standard instruction that evidence the defendant had or has some mental illness does not necessarily mean he was legally insane or was not responsible for his actions.

He told the jurors that, if they found the defendant not guilty by reason of insanity, he would be committed to a mental hospital and confined there indefinitely. unless and until "the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that he is not likely to injure himself or other persons due to mental illness."

Thomas Cook. The familiar face in unfamiliar









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Despite Devaluation, **Mitterrand Hesitates To Shift Political Stand**

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - The economic consequences of France's devaluation of the franc on June 12 and the announcement a day later of the first of what may or may not be a series of stringent anti-inflationary measures have yet to be seen.

"The Last Chance" was the headline in Les Echos, a financial newspaper not notably supportive of the government. Le Monde, which tries to be as sympathetic as

NEWS ANALYSIS

it can, concluded, "The franc is not saved; merely reprieved." Already, however, the reactions suggest that President François Mitterrand has suffered his first serious political setback since he took office little more than a year ago. It was not simply that a policy that told the French that they could have economic growth, redistribution of income and social change in the midst of a recession

has been thrown into question. It was that, even as the govern-ment was announcing the first of its austerity measures, no real change of political message went with it. Press leaks and commentators had prepared the country for a call for sacrifice and austerity at a maior news conference on June 9. but Mr. Mitterrand then gave re-porters only vague hints that change might be needed. Essentially, he said growth would continue and all would go well, if a bit more slowly than expected.

Libération, which is moderately leftist and supports the govern-ment's aims, though often critically, accused the president, in effect, of shirking his duty to lead. It compared him to the stock movie cartoon character who pedals his bicycle off a cliff and keeps pedaling in the same direction, even though there is no ground under

On the economic side, the first financial reactions were about as expected. The value of the Deutsche mark, instead of rising by 10 percent as the French de-valuation and West German revaluation provided for, increased by only 6 percent. Basically, this means that both currencies are comfortably back in the middle of the float allowed by the European Monetary System and that, for the moment, the pressure is off the

But a devaluation is, at best, a means for encouraging attention. By ordering a four-month freeze on prices and wages, the govern-ment has disclosed only a part of its intentions. More important, no-

Europe's high prices the brush.

Complaints have already begun. The opposition parties have, predictably, accused the government of incompetence. More important, the initial reactions of business and labor have ranged from wary to hostile.

Employer Chief Objects

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy on Thursday began what will undoubtedly be a series of meetings with representatives of the major labor and employers' groups. But Yvon Gattaz, head of the powerful National Council of French Employers, said the price freeze was unsatisfactory, objected to the plan to increase payments to stabilize the social security system and called for the postponement of measures giving more rights to

As for the unions, their political support for the government has made them more circumspect. But the biggest group, the Communistled General Confederation of Labor, has warned against any reduc-

tion of workers' purchasing power. However the wage and price freezes work out, the critical question is what will happen when they are lifted. For the government to persuade management and labor to negotiate long-term agreements restraint will call for a great deal persuasion, and more political definition than the Socialists have so far managed.

Mr. Mitterrand, who usually shows great skill at matching the public mood, has shown consider-able uncertainty in marshaling political support for what is clearly the most critical test his government has faced.
Polls have indicated for some

e that the public, worned about inflation and retaining a great deal of trust in the president, would support an austerity program. Yet Mr. Mitterrand has, so far, failed to find language to match the measures that his ministers are begin-

It is possible that he has misjudged his timing and will move to regain the initiative. But there are some real difficulties in his posi-

The Socialists may have come to power because the French were dissatisfied with having one political grouping in power for 25 years. Polls show that despite the difficulties, the French are quite happy with their change.

But one year into office, Mr. Mitterrand and his party still cling to the notion that they came to power because of their program, which offered important economic and social changes while retaining body at this stage is guessing the main national and inte whether it will pursue its plan if al structures of French life. the main national and internation

Give the folks back home a picture of Europe and

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along with you. Give them a call. But first, check out all the money-saving tips below, so you can give



RAID CELEBRATED - Prince Charles of Britain, left, and French President François Mitterrand during a commemoration Sunday of a British raid on a Nazi radar station at Bruneval, on France's Normandy coast. The attack, by British paratroop commandos, took place on Feb. 28, 1942, and was the first incursion by Allied forces into German-held France.

Immigration of War Foes to U.S. Linked to Plot to Oust Albanians

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service YORK — Albanian émigré leaders who collaborated with Axis forces in World War II were helped to enter the United States in the early postwar years in connection with efforts to under-mine the Communist government of Albania, according to State De-

artment documents.
The documents have been declassified and were obtained by Marc Truitt, a Stanford University doctoral candidate working on a dissertation on political mobilization of Albanian exiles during the Cold War.

The papers prompted Congress to reopen an investigation into a possible cover-up involving suspected Nazi war criminals and col-laborators given refuge in the

The documents are said to show that although the State Department initially objected to admitting some of the Albanian émigré leaders because of their back-grounds, intelligence considerations later brought a reversal.

The intelligence efforts, which included dropping agents into the Balkans by parachute in the early 1950s to foment revolts, were unccessful and exacerbated Albanian hostility toward the United

comment. A State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg. earlier denied that there had been

an attempt at a cover-up. Albania, which is on the Adriatic between Yugoslavia and Greece, was occupied by the Italian and Nazi armies from 1939 to 1944. when it was liberated by Communist-led partisans. It is among the has broken with its former allies, the Soviet Union and China, and

John J. Lofius, a former war crimes investigator for the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, alleged May 16 on the CBS News program "60 Minutes" that U.S. intelligence agencies had smuggled Belorussian Nazi collaborators into the United States for agitation against the Soviet Union. Mr. Truitt then made some of

his Albanian documentation available to Mr. Loftus, who passed it on to the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress. Mr. Loftus said Axis collaborators could not legally enter the United States The General Accounting Office

said in 1978 that it had found no evidence of any "widespread conspiracy" to obstruct investigations of suspected war criminals in the A State Department official, United States. Then disclosures Ron Neitzke, said he had not seen that some files had been hidden

the documents and could offer no from the office's investigators prompted the House Judiciary Committee to ask the agency in

Mr. Truitt obtained an account of a visit by Midhat Frasheri, leader of the Albanian wartime group Balli Kombetar, or National' Front, to the U.S. ambassador in Rome in November, 1947. Mr. Frasheri wanted 50 followers admost politically isolated nations; it mitted to the United States to counteract Communist "intrigues" among Albanians. First on the list only recently signaled an interest was Hasan Dosti, Albania's minis-in closer relations with Western ter of justice during the Italian occupation.

Months later, after checking secret files on Mr. Frasheri and his followers, the State Department replied that it "does not believe it would be appropriate" to facilitate the group's entry. "It is apparent that the political backgrounds of many of the Albanian exiles in Itaare somewhat checkered and that the presence of these persons in the United States in the circumstances envisioned might sooner or later occasion embarrassment to this government."

Yet by April, 1949, Mr. Dosti was in Washington urging officials to support a committee of Albanian emigrés. He later became the president of the U.S.-sponsored National Committee for a Free Albania. He is now 87 years old and lives in Los Angeles.

Assertions Dismissed

In a telephone interview, Mr. Dosti dismissed as Communist ganda assertions that Alban ian war criminals had come to the United States, adding that he fought the Germans and that the Germans killed members of his

The Free Albania committee was given a voice in U.S. policy, according to an account in 1949 of a meeting between Dean G. Acheson, the secretary of state, and Ernest Bevin, the British foreign sec-

"Bevin," Mr. Acheson was quoted as saying, "asked whether we would basically agree that we try to bring down the Hoxha government when the occasion arises. I said yes, but if this were precipitated now the Greeks and Yugoslavs might touch off serious trouble. Bevin agreed that we have to be careful or Russia will intervene. He asked what government would replace Hoxha if he is thrown out? Are there any kings around that could be put in?"

A U.S. intelligence agent in-volved in such efforts was Michael Burke, later president of the New York Yankees baseball team and a CBS executive. In an interview in March in Ireland, Mr. Burke said that in the late 1940s, "I was asked by the CIA if I would try to create a revolution in Albania." He con-cluded that "you couldn't do it with just locals."

May to reopen its inquiry.

hadn't stopped them."

Mr. Hammond will leave office

Not everyone supports the divi-dend plan. Robert Penney, a wealthy real estate developer, said Energy Committee.

We should be investing in legacies for the future such as hydro projects, roads and bridges," Mr. Penney said.

Steve Cowper, a Fairbanks law-yer seeking the Democratic nomination for governor, said he feared that the payout would lead Con-gress to enact legislation cutting into Alaska's oil income.

Three Cosmos Satellites Put in Orbit by Moscow

MOSCOW -- The Soviet Union has launched three satellites in its Cosmos series, Tass said during

The Cosmos 1379, 1380 and 1381, launched Friday, were all operating normally, Tass said Saurday. The press agency said all three satellites were designed to

Alaska Mails State Funds To Residents

\$1,000 Checks Begin A Payout of Revenue

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service
FAIRBANKS, Alaska — The first \$1,000 checks have gone into the mail in the state capital of Juneau to begin an unusual distribution of state funds.

More than 400,000 adults and eligible to apply for a \$1,000 payment from the earnings of the Alaska Permanent Fund, \$3.1 billion representing part of the state's oil rovalties.

As the program began, only 160,000 people had applied. But there were long lines Thursday at state offices here and in Anchorage to pick up application forms.
Residents have until mid-October

to file applications.

Half the earnings of the Permanent Fund will be distributed each year under a law signed last week by Gov. Jay Hammond. Estimates are that next year's individual payment will be \$356, and \$247 in

Distribution of what Mr. Hammond likes to call "Permanent Fund dividends" was to have start-ed in 1980 under a law that paid \$50 for each year of residence since Alaska became a state, which at that time would have amounted to a maximum of \$1.050.

The State Supreme Court rejected a case charging that this favorit-ism to longer residents was unconstitutional, and last Monday the U.S. Supreme Court, which had granted a stay pending appeal,

overturned this decision. Meantime, the legislature, had passed a stand-by bill allowing a flat \$1,000 for all who have lived in Alaska for six months, which is what Mr. Hammond signed Wednesday night.

Cash for Natives

The money will be very important to some people who live in pri-vation in this state, where oil wealth permitted Alaska several years ago to abandon income and sales taxes. Alaskan natives subsisting on fish and game will particularly welcome the windfall.

Gov. Hammond was unhappy that the original payout plan was upset, but he said that the new plan would maintain much of what he wanted when he proposed the Permanent Fund and the dividend

"I wanted to curb the runaway growth of government," he said. "I wanted to create a constituency that would stand guard over the Permanent Fund. And believe you me that the politicians would have sopped up every penny of it if we

in January at the end of his second term, the legal limit. He said he wanted Alaskans to

realize that "this is their money for programs the state has no business being involved with." He said: "Special interests come to Juneau and get what they want and people ought to put a stop to

he would give his \$1,000 to the An-chorage Chamber of Commerce

Reagan Urban Report Says Federal Aid Has **Hurt Revival of Cities**

By John Herbers
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In a reversal

of policy from past administrations, a draft of the first urban policy statement of the Reagan administration asserts that federal aid has contributed heavily to the decline of American cities and argues that many grants now being

made ought to be climinated. The report proposes criteria for the federal role that would rule out a wide range of assistance, including help for street repairs, transportation and water supply, areas where federal dollars are now used extensively.

The report, prepared for Congress by the Department of Hous-ing and Urban Development, as-serts that even the most fiscally troubled cities are capable of re-covering without federal grants.

Comprehensive Statement

The report is the administration's first comprehensive statement of urban policy. It says some federal programs of the last two decades have transformed local officials "from bold leaders of selfreliant cities to wily stalkers of fed-eral funds" and have helped cause the poor to become the only class of Americans without motivation to move elsewhere for better opportunity.

"Cities can learn to become masters of their own destinies regardless of the level of federal support," the report asserts. "The federal government cannot develop the flexible, broad range of pol-icies and partnerships needed to rebuild and revitalize urban life. Neither can it guarantee a city's long-term prosperity. All too often the promise of such guarantees has created a crippling dependency rather than initiative and inde-

"It will now be the responsibiliof local leadership, working closely with the private sector and the city's neighborhoods, to devel-

op a strategy for the survival and prosperity of the country's cities," the report concluded. States rather than the federal government, it says, are capable of reducing disparities between affluent suburban areas and impov-

erished central cities. Consistent With Reagan Policy

The report is consistent with President Reagan's opposition to regulation and his desire to turn ver back to the state and local levels. Until now, his philosophy as applied to cities has not been stated in such detailed form.

The administration is required by law to file an urban policy

years. The report has gone through several revisions, some ordered by the White House. It is expected to go to Congress soon without major alterations, officials said. Congressional hearings on its contents are

expected this summer.

E.S. Savas, the assistant respectary of housing and urban development for policy development and research, said the document was by no means complete but would mark a bold departure from past policies. Other officials said the 40,000-word document was a fair representation of the views of the federal agency to which cities look for representation in Washington.

The federal document contrasts

sharply with the urban policy statement submitted two years ago by the Carter administration, which called for a panoply of fed-eral urban aid. It also goes further than a report by the President's Commission for a National Agenda for the Eighties, released just before President Reagan's inauguration, in declaring that the federal government should not intervene to slow the decline of old urban centers, as it has done under several administrations.

Mayors Meet in Minnesota

As the report was near comple-tion, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, which is holding a convention this weekend in Minneapolis, was preparing to act on resolutions seeking increased federal assis-tance. Most large cities have been cutting services and raising taxes to cope with the recession and cuts in federal funds, and many states

are in the same predicamen The billions in special federal aid that have gone to cities in the last two decades stemmed from the belief that cities could not belp themselves or obtain enough aid from the states because middleclass citizens had moved out. Behind them they had left the central urban cores with low tax bases and large concentrations of the poor, minorities and the elderly, as well

as decaying physical facilities.

The report to Congress would make a 180-degree change in this description of the plight of the cities. It would disagree with general revenue sharing and other federal programs the cities are still receiv-

The report asserts that states have become more responsive to urban needs; that regional differences in income and tax potential have narrowed, climinating the need to subsidize poor regions, and that cities can no longer rest on the industrial and manufactur-

U.S. High Court Asserts Rights for the Retarded

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has established for the first time constitutional rights for people committed to institutions for the mentally retarded, including unprecedented, but limit-ed, guarantees of a minimum level of training and development.

The court said in its decision

the competing interests in one of the most publicized cases of the current term, applies directly to ed, but it is also expected to affect

to allow flexibility for professional judgments. The ruling also allowed

restraints."

mistreatment

numerous defenses for haspital of-

ficials sued for mistreatment, in-

cluding a defense that the prob-

lems were caused by "budgetary

Nevertheless, the decision is a

cornerstone in what has become a

'patients' rights" movement com-

parable in many respects to the

prisoners' and defendants' rights

The case began with a suit brought on behalf of Nicholas

Romeo, a 33-year-old man with the mental capacity of an 18-month-old child. Mr. Romeo's

mother had him legally committed

in May, 1974, to the Pennhurst State School and Hospital near

Philadelphia. That state-run insu-

tution has been the subject of nu-

merous suits and complaints of

She became concerned about

thrust of the 1960s and 70s.

Friday that institutions have an obligation, enforceable in the courts, to provide a reasonable amount of physical freedom as well as safety for involuntarily committed patients.

At the same time, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., writing for the 8-to-1 majority, cautioned judges to re-spect the professional judgments and budgetary restraints of the in-stitutions and not require them to "make each decision in the shadow" of possible lawsuits.

The opinion, carefully balancing hospitals for the mentally retard-

her son's treatment after learning that he had been injured at least 70 times both by his own hand and by others reacting to his behavior. She also learned that officials had repeatedly confined him in physical arm restraints during portions of each day.

Juistice Powell said that the pa-

tients should have at least the con-stitutional protections afforded prisoners, such as a right to safe conditions and the right to be free from unnecessary physical re-straints. He based his ruling on the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which protects the persons physical liberty of individuals from unfair or unreasonable ment sions by the states.

Experts in mental health law said Friday that even with its ambiguities, the ruling in Youngberg vs. Romeo was an important change in the law. "It is a positive step in the right direction," 1210 Norman S. Rosenberg, director of the Mental Health Law Project Washington, Mr. Rosenberg said it was the first time the court had said that such institutions have to do anything besides basic maintenance for patients, the first time my "affirmative right" to training had been granted.

Thousands Take Part In Paris Peace March

United Press Intern PARIS - Tens of thousands took part Sunday in a peace musch here. Participating groups estimated the crowd at 200,000.

The ruling Socialist Party refused to endorse the march. It was led by 100 prominent person. alities in the arts, science and polyties and supported mainly by Communist-led unions, the Communist Party and other lefter

Welshman Seeks Mountain Rights Britain Blocks Quarryman to Preserve Secret Chambers

New York Times Service BLAENAU FFESTINIOG, Wales - Hidden inside a Welsh mountain is a secret that has pitted a soft-spoken Welshman against the British gov-

Bugail Slate Quarries, is engaged in a legal battle with the government over rights to a squat and barren mountain named Manod, where British art treasures were stored during World War II.

Although its lease expired 21 months ago, the
Property Services Agency, which administers the government's estate, refuses to budge from the

Owen Glyn Williams, 36, director of Cwt-Y-

guard closely six warehouse-sized chambers deep within Mount Manod. Mr. Williams, who owns the land and has been mining parts of the mountain for five years, has had to curtail his quarrying to avoid jeopardizing

site. A two-man maintenance team continues to

the chambers' safety. "I could expand our output by 400 or 500 peril I got access to the whole mountain." he said. "There's more potential in Manod than in any other quarry in North Wales, and I resent the government making me lose an opportunity to make money when I have more orders than I can

The government's refusal to disclose the contents of the vaults has intensified speculation that they may be intended for use as a refuge for the royal family in the event of nuclear war.

"What is the government's intention?" asked Frank Allaun, a member of Parliament. "If it is to store art treasures in case war breaks out the whole thing is a farce because so few would be left to enjoy the paintings. If it is to shelter VIPs, it they would be exposed to radioactivity."
"Either way," he added, "I think the country has a right to know." The government may be asked to unveil the mystery of the mountain in a court case scheduled

would be no use, because when they emerged,

for this summer, at which it hopes to force Mr. Williams to issue a new sublease. The Welshman. whose attorney first asked the authorities to leave after their lease expired, said the government's court action susprised him because he had not received any renewal application.
"Of course, I would have refused if I had," he

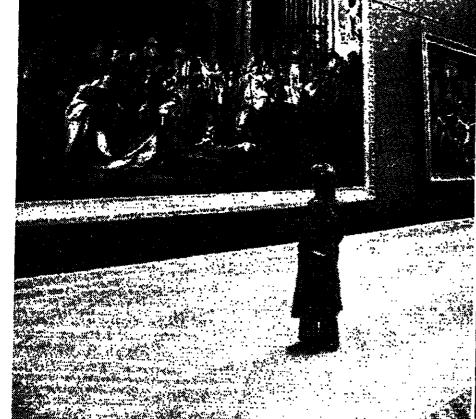
The authorities may also seek to extend the

boundaries of a new lease because, according to a

government report, mining activity jeopardizes the stability of the self-supporting ceilings in the brick chambers, which are below a 250-foot (825meter) rock cover. "I wouldn't put my worst enemy in there," said Mr. Williams, one of the few to have entered the vaults. "I just don't think it's structurally sound

enough to live in." Mr. Williams believes that if quarrying is fur-ther restricted, his mining company, which now employs 17 workers in an area of high unemployment, may suffer or even close. He is optimistic that he will win the court case,

The issue was first raised in Parliament last fall when Mr. Allaun suggested that the chambers might be used to shelter art treasures and "important people." Sir George Young, a minister in the Department of the Environment, responded by saying, "The department is not engaged in the work described by you."





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usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges

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Italian Linked

To Bank Plot

LONDON - The body of Ital-

am financier Roberto Calvi has been found hanging from a bridge eight days after he disappeared in the midst of Italy's mushrooming

Masonic Lodge financial scandal police have disclosed.

Mr. Calvi. 61, was chairman of

the Banco Ambrosiano, one of Ita-

ly's largest private banks. A

ikesman for London police said

meday his body was discovered

Friday by a passer-by on Blackfri-

as Bridge over the River Thames, adjacent to London's financial dis-

Italian state radio, in a report

from London, said there was spec-

plation that Mr. Calvi had been

strangled before being taken to the

bridge and hung by a rope. The

police spokesman, however, would not say whether investigators

thought the death a murder or sui-

known as Propaganda Due - un-

covered in May, 1981 - whose

members are said to have plotted

the establishment of an authoritar-

in regime in Italy and engaged in including bribery, tax evasion and shady currency and stock deals.

nalists, police, military men and Mr. Calvi was found in a suitcase

at the country villa of the lodge's

self-styled "grand master," the

ment of Premier Arnaldo Forlani.

On July 20, Mr. Calvi was con-

victed of illegally exporting \$26.4

milion from Italy and was sen-tenced to four years in jail and

fined 16.5 billion lire (\$12 million).

During the trial, he took 90 sleep-

Calvi's bank to account for \$1.4

billion in debt and interest charges

mounted by four subsidiaries since

Plea Is Entered

For Ex-CIA Agent

In Terrorism Case

WASHINGTON - A U.S. dis-

me indee entered a plea of not guilty for Edwin P. Wilson after the former intelligence agent dedined to plead guilty or not guilty on charges of illegally aiding Limits transits.

Judge John H. Pratt entered the plea Friday after rejecting a re-quest by Mr. Wilson's attorney. John A. Keats, that the arraign-

ment be postponed for a week to give him time to examine the cir-

intances of Mr. Wilson's arrest

Mr. Wilson was arrested in New York after arriving from the Do-minican Republic. He had traveled

the false belief that he would be

given a safe haven. The Dominican

derines to Mr. Wilson's travel plans, placed him on a flight to

New York after determining that

of was traveling under an assumed

tione on a false Irish passport.

After refusing to delay the hearing Judge Pratt called Mr. Wilson before the bench and instructed

him to enter a plea on charges including the illegal shipment of explosives to Libya, conspiracy to commit murder and the illegal export of military articles. Mr. Willegal export of military articles.

con declined to enter a piea. Judge Pract then entered a plea of not

Mr. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil.

mother former U.S. intelligence speat, were first indicted in April, 1980, on charges stemming from their association with Libya. The

indictment was superseded by a new one in August, According to the Justice Department, Mr. Wil-

son and Mr. Terpil signed a deal in 1976 with Col. Mosmer Qadhafi, the leader of Libya, to sell their ex-

pertise in intelligence and military matters to Libya and to aid in the

establishment of a terrorist train-

guilty on his behalf.

mg program.

New York Times Service

io days later.

Mr. Calvi vanished from Milan

Found Dead

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1982

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius - As far as the Defense Department in Washington is concerned, the costly military staging area it has built in the Indian Ocean on the tiny island of Diego Garcia, is held un-der an ironclad lease that will not expire until 2025.

As far as the new leftist government that was swept to power in Mauritius in the June 12 election is concerned, Diego Garcia ought to be recognized as Mauritian territo-

The new foreign minister, Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, said as the andslide results poured in that Mauritius would soon seek to open talks on the subject. It is possible that the United States will beg off

tenant and cannot speak for the

The landlord is Britain, which once administered Mauritius and Diego Garcia, about 1,200 miles away in the Chagos archipelago, as if they were parts of a single terri-

Diego Garcia, which is only 11 square miles even with its runways for B-52 bombers extended over the water, was the archipelago's main populated island in the colonial period, when its economy was apparently limited to a single coco-

The laborers have served to keep the question of Diego Garcia alive on Mauritius. Nearly all of them moved to Mauritius between the time the coconut plantation failed and the first construction crews arthat the United States will beg off rived to pave the island for the on the ground that it is only the U.S. Air Force.

Known as Les Ilois, the Islanders, in the Creole dialect that is the closest thing to a common language in this polyglot nation, they have been in Mauritius for a decade, living in overcrowded shanties of corrugated iron near the harbor. where they compete for part-time employment

On an island where joblessness is so prevalent that there is even a union of unemployed college gradnates, few of the Ilois have managed to secure a steady income. Their only real economic asset is their refugee status.

point that none of the inhabitants of Diego Garcia was forcibly relocated to Mauritius to make way for the base and that the failure of the coconut plantation was the

whole story. Louis Onazime, 56, said he managed to eke out a living in fishing and coconuts for six years after the plantation failed. He moved to Mauritius in 1972 after the British stopped bringing in food and medical supplies by ship.

onltriant territorante catheran eligiban. Hine 94.97, 1929

In what might be construed as tacit acknowledgment that they had something to do with the plight of the Ilois after all, the British have sought three times to arrange a "full and final" financial

Two years ago, in an attempt to soothe Mauritian sensitivities, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made a vague commitment in the House of Commons that the Chagos archipelago would be handed over to Mauritius when there was no longer a threat to peace - century after the U.S. lease ran ment of more than \$3 million. Last out. But the question of the Ilois was never quite closed.

The first "final" settlement was in 1972, when the British government turned over to Mauritius uted \$2.8 million worth of land for about \$1.5 million for the welfare of 420 families - about 1,600 peomained on Diego Garcia after the plantation closed.

Six years later, after Mauritian political groups started campaigning on behalf of the Ilois, it was discovered that the government had sat on the funds and the refugees had received nothing. It was also discovered that the number of those proclaiming themselves liois families.

Soon after the first funds were distributed, the British found it

year, they raised the offer again. They proposed a \$7.25-million trust fund for the llois as long as the Mauritian government contribsettling the families,

No one, least of all Britain, has advanced the argument made on behalf of the Falkland Islanders that the Ilois, who now number 4,000, have a right to remain under British rule if that is their wish.

International Organizations

Agreement on the new offer was worked out in negotiations in Lon-don with representatives of the former government of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, of the dominant party in the new Cabinet, the Mauntian Militant Movement, and of the Hois themselves.

Paul Berenger, who is considered the driving force in the winning party, said on the eve of the election that the movement would pass the necessary legislation for the agreement as one of its first relinquishing its claim to Diego Garcia.

The movement, which says it is closely linked to the French Socialist Party, promised in its election

campaign to keep the United States and the Soviet Union at arm's length. It vowed to stop letting the superpowers use the harbot for warships.

At the moment, the one tangible connection between Diego Garcia and Mauritius is the biweekly flight of a U.S. C-141 carrying some of the 330 Mauritian laborers employed at the base under con-tracts signed by the former govern-ment. The new government has pledged to end the flights as well as the contracts when they expire

It is difficult to get a direct answer from the flois on the question of whether they really want to return to Diego Garcia. The usual answer is that they would rather be there than in Mauritius. The second answer is that they would prefer to stay in Mauritius if they

China's Laissez-Faire Ethnic Policy Succeeds in Yunnan

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

JINGHONG, China - The mountain men of the Wa ethnic minority had a custom that upset their neighbors. They would grab some hapless victim and ritually chop off his head to ensure a plentiful harvest of rice.

Not only was it barbarous, the Chinese authorities decided, but it was also obstructing the building of Communism in this remote corner of China where Laos and Burma converge.

"This habit was really very harmful to the unity of the minori-ties," said Ai Wennuan, an official the Dai minority in the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous District, of which Jinghong is the

A Model Minority

A delegation was sent to approach the Wa — carefully — and ask them to try chopping off a cow's head instead. The Wa evidently found this worked, too, because officials here have not heard Mr. Calvi allegedly was a mem-ber of the secret Masonic Lodge 1955. of another human sacrifice since

coexist with the Chinese in Xishuangbanna, a subtropical re-gion of highland valleys astride the upper Mekong River, with lush vegetation and fog-shrouded mountains. The Dai predominate, with 210,000 people. Their grace-fulness and docility have made them perhaps China's model mi-

There are also 100,000 Hani, who until 1956 used to discard newly born twins or babies with birth defects by throwing them in the fire. There are hundreds of Kucong, who until a few years ago wore animal skins and slept by open fires without permanent

Deep in the forests that make up half of Xishuangbanna dwell peo-ple yet undefined, who coexist with the elephants, tigers, goldenhaired monkeys and peacocks that retreated as civilization intruded upon the river valleys.

The 55 ethnic minorities officially recognized in China account for only 6 percent of its population, but this is 60 million people, larger than the populations of either Britain or France. Their significance in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Earlier this year in of them inhabit China's border regions with the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Indochina.

Separate but Equal

The officials who prevailed dur-ing the Cultural Revolution tried assimilate the minorities into Chinese majority, or Han, as the ethnic Chinese call themselves, suppressing ethnic traditions, folklore and dress. Today Peking has adopted a more conciliatory separate-but-equal strategy of encouraging ethnic diversity while still demanding adherence to a vision of harmony in which the Han are elder brothers.

The government now warns against "Han chauvinism" as well as local nationalism and has introduced improved medical care and education, to the extent of enrolling minority students in universities and technical schools under a quota system that admits them with lower grades than Han Chi-

Some tensions have persisted, however. Last year there were reports of clashes between indigenous Uighurs and Han Chinese mous region, a radio broadcast alto social unrest believed caused by frictions between ethnic

Mongolians and Chinese.
Though the Communists took power in China in 1949, the Nationalist armies were not driven across the border into Burma from Xishuangbanna, a theoretically self-administrating district, until a year later, and skirmishes with "bandit" remnants continued into the mid-1950s. Mao communized China's farmers in 1958, but it took 11 years for the process to be completed in Xishuangbanna.

Improved Relations

Here in Yunnan province, which includes the Xishuangbanna dis-trict, a purge of officials has substantially improved minority rela-tions once assailed in the press as

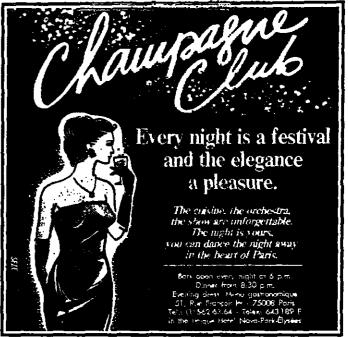
The Chinese Army has built roads that cling precariously to the dense mountains, reducing the bus trip to Kunming to only four days. Electricity has reached many villages, which now reverberate to the music of radios and cassette recor-

ders. Bicycles have been introduced for tribesmen to tote their produce to market.

The stability of this border province is important, for a third of Yunnan's 30 million inhabitants are non-Han, representing 22 ethnic groups. They are primarily Bai.
Dai and Yi but also include
Moslems and even Tibetans. In Yunnan's southernmost pocket of Xishnangbanna, the members of 12 ethnic minorities outnumber the 210,000 Chinese residents 2 to

The Chinese can view their minorities patronizingly through a quaint Marxist prism. Huang Guoyi, an official with the Nationality Affairs Commission in observed that the Wa. while being headhunters, also displayed commendable proletarian traits like working together and sharing their harvest. The Yi were clearly more ad-

vanced, but they had to shake off the feudal practice of owning slaves. The Jingpo were harder to characterize ideologically, Mr. Huang said, because while the chief exploited the villagers he also worked beside them in the fields.



Crowded Hong Kong which a list including Cabinet Facing Burial Problem

Washington Past Service HONG KONG — This tiny is-land is so crowded that even finding a place for the dead has be-

stant battle for elbow room. The

gun following residents right to the grave. A permanent tomb in a private cemetery now costs \$25,000 — if you can find one.

cepting collins for relatively short stays only. They use something called an "exhumation cycle," which requires that the dead be dug up after six years to make way for others. The burial fee is just \$40, but the exhumation charge is

So the government of this British colony is making it possible to cremate relatives and bury them too. All over the island high-rise structures called columbaria are being built to store ashes in 9-by-9

walls into which the vaults are inserted. Each niche is covered by a plaque bearing the picture, name and date of death of the deceased. An individual niche costs \$150. while a family-sized vault big enough for the ashes of four persons goes for about twice that amount. One new, 10-story structure has room for the remains of

For Hong Kong residents who insist on a traditional cemetery but Ihelum, killing 28 and injuring 33. cannot afford the price, there is an police said.

ly been exhausted and may soon face new regulations requiring sixyear burial rotation.

Then there is the China option. Eager for foreign exchange, Com-munist authorities have agreed to inter Hong Kong's dead in a dusty ride away. The price is \$2,500 and it must be paid in Hong Kong cur-

Logistical Problems

But logistical problems have kept all but 95 coffins from crossing the border in the past three years. Transportation is the main obstacle, there being no direct route to the Chinese cemetery. Travel to China for Hong Kong residents also presents problems because of the complicated visa procedures.

Despite these difficulties. China may provide the best long-term so-lution for disposing of Hong Kong's dead aside from cremation, according to officials here.

Before the Communists took control of China in 1949 and banned use of productive land for graves, thousands of Chinese who had died abroad - businessmen from Southeast Asia and railway workers from the United States, for example -- were sent back every year for burial in their "old

Coffin House, which is run by a Hong Kong hospital, still functions today in a reduced capacity. It collects the few caskets destined

606 00 19 et agene

By Michael Weisskopf alternative. A few private gravevards have developed "urn cemeteries" offering tiny plots for permanent burial of ashes or bones with just enough space for a small But land for urn burial has near-

come a problem. Living in Hong Kong, with its population of 5 million, is a con-

poor live like boxed matchsticks, the middle class is not much better ag pills and slashed his wrists.

off, and the rich face monthly of May 31. Banca d'Italia, the rents of \$6,000 for a three-bed-Lately, the space crunch has be-

Two public burial places are ac-

The Hong Kong government, which maintains strict control over land use, refuses to apportion more territory to the dead. Instead it encourages cremations by offering to do the job for as little as \$20.

But cremation is unpopular with Hong Kong's traditional Chinese, for whom ancestral worship is still an important tenet.

Cokumbaria Built

inch (22.9-by-22.9 centimeters) vaults that can be visited like

Columbaria are really multistory

The bodies went first to a Hong Kong institution called Coffin House, which stored the coffins until they were ready for shipment to the mainland.

across the border.

Crash Kills 28 in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan crowded bus missed a curve and fell into a ravine Saturday near

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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Dark Argentine Prospects

It is good to see General Galtieri forced to quit the presidency of Argentina. Thinking to escape from domestic unrest, he led his country into a foreign adventure that culminated in national humiliation. Ostensibly a patriot, he did not have the courage to take the formal step — renouncing further military operations - requisite to the speedy repatriation of the surviving soldiers whom he had sent, ill prepared, into battle. His departure in disgrace is a very small price for him to pay.

A much larger price, unfortunately, will

have to be paid by Argentina.

In a just world, Gen. Galtieri would have been succeeded by elements committed to ending the military dictatorship and restoring civilian rule. But Argentina seems tragically unable to sustain such elements. In his key role as army commander in chief, Gen. Galtieri has been succeeded by a general known for his political narrowness and for his cruelty to civilians in the six years since the last coup. And a search for scapegoats in the Malvinas affair is now bound to dominate Argentina's military-based politics. The likeliest outcome of popular discontent would be a resurgence of Peronism, a form of mass sickness with no known cure.

Let 'em stew, says one school: Do what can be done to make sure that Argentines do not flee, as they are prone to, from a true

knowledge of what their dictatorship has done to the country. That is the way to show that aggression does not pay, this school argues, and it may even be the way for Argentina to experience the internal transformation needed to bring eventual democracy.

This translates into a U.S. policy aimed at, if not punishing, then isolating Argentina. It has a vengeful ring, but some of those who wonder how else to treat the special misery of Argentina do not dismiss it out of hand. The goals of such a policy - confession, catharsis — might be desirable.

Merely to state them, however, is to indicate that Argentina is a place largely beyond the reach of conventional diplomacy. The Argentines are likely headed into a period of inner turmoil, convulsive even by their standards and tinged by the sense of Argentine uniqueness, revealed as anti-Americanism. congenial both to Peronists and generals.

In those circumstances, the sensible course is to deal with Argentina in a way that allows the United States to start knitting up the hemispheric ties frayed by the Falklands war. For general Latin purposes, it would help for Mr. Reagan to make clear that he prefers democrats to dictators. But this should not be done in any expectation that it will make much of a difference with or in Argentina.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Issue for Father's Day

New American fathers whose working wives do not get pregnancy leaves or maternity benefits are victims of discrimination against women. Divorced fathers in states where the mother automatically gets custody of "a child of tender years" are victims, too. Grandfathers suffer from sex discrimination in states where widows never get credit, for inheritance purposes, for their "homemaker" contributions to the family estate. Discrimination against one sex usually hits both.

Which is why fathers, and men in general, would benefit from an Equal Rights Amendment. They would share the dividends that would follow from improving the official status of women. As with the civil rights revolution, the favored class (whites then, males now) gains from social justice.

Supporters of the proposed amendment

ruefully agree that in the 10 years of effort to win ratification, the amendment has had many mothers but too few fathers. That decade ends in 10 days, probably three states short of adoption. Two-thirds of the public supports the ERA. Yet some women, entertaining vague and even false fears, helped to stall the amendment. So did the men who jammed key state legislative committees.

The battle may now be lost; it will surely start again. More women will see less of a threat in government's recognition of their equality. More women will want equal pay for equal work. More women will contribute funds and political skills to the cause. Father's Day 1982 has been a fit time to hope that more men, recognizing the cause to be universal, will also make it theirs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Editorial Opinion

'It Is Utterly Appalling'

There is only one thing about the war in Lebanon that is beyond all dispute. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary people are on the move, needing urgent help, and Israel is putting politics before their plight.

It is refusing to allow UN agencies to use the food, medicines and disaster experts they have rushed to the borders of Lebanon. Only the International Red Cross is free to dispatch supplies, and even they cannot enter Beirut or land stores now piling up in Cyprus. It is not enough for Israel to say that it is coping. There is no excuse for its refusal to allow international bodies to perform their traditional roles. It is utterly appalling that the Israeli victors should obstruct these humanitarian non-political operations.

- From The Sunday Times (London).

Argentina After Defeat

Argentina has just suffered a defeat on the battlefield, and a clarification of the situation emerging from this unfortunate event is urgently required.

- From La Nación (Buenos Aires).

Call it what you will, ladies and gentlemen, you have just witnessed another coup. If all of this is confusing to those who have

not followed the events of the past six years in detail, then what is coming up now is bound to baffle them still further.

In the confusion of Thursday's game of military politics, the country was left, for all intents and purposes, president-less in the crucial hours following a clear military defeat of the Argentine armed forces.

The government must have a single figure to head it, one well-chosen and responsible president. It is time to get down to the serious business of building the kind of strong, stable, democratic nation Argentina could be, and to leave behind the embarrassing stigma of the underdeveloped world [of] power struggles and stagnation. - From the Buenos Aires Herald.

In war, truth is the first casualty, and it is necessary to stress that in that sector very grave errors were committed by Argentina. Psychological action, propaganda and information of British origin invaded newspaper columns from the beginning of the war, while in our country the news was administered with an eyedropper and journalists ran into serious obstacles in doing their jobs. [The defeat] must serve to show us that we must be

united, as we have been told so often in recent days. But this cannot be achieved unless each citizen knows the whys and wherefores of that need for union.

- From Diario Popular (Buenos Aires).

The Retreat From Empire

Without a political settlement, without international security guarantees, without foreign economic aid, the financial burden of maintaining a Fortress Falklands policy could become formidable. [And] it would damage our relations with other Latin American states and reduce our outlets for trade in those countries. It would also mean either a reduction in our contributions to NATO or a substantial increase in our defense budget, which is already too high for a country with three million unemployed. The British public can see clearly enough that the islands are a long way from home and barely viable. [The British] people have learned to accept the long retreat from empire.

- From The Observer (London).

Falkland Fallout in Florida

The military crisis in the South Atlantic is a reminder of a peculiarity of naval warfare: Ships sometimes take their own sweet time to cover long distances. If a confrontation occurred in the Caribbean, would [the United States] be better off deploying naval forces from Key West or from some port hundreds of miles farther away? Obviously, from Key West. The Navy had planned to abandon the Truman Annex in Key West. It should [announce] plans to reactivate the base. The national's security demands no less.

- From the Miami Herald. Early Lessons at Mundial '82

A week after the kickoff of soccer's World Cup, which will wind up on July 11, Spaniards who hoped to milk fans for quick profits are complaining that the take falls far short of expectations. Yet, despite its political-military background, Mundial '82 has already lived up to its promise. The so-called little countries - Algeria, Cameroon, Honduras - have gamely taken their chances in this North-South confrontation. It emerges, too, that great teams - Brazil, Argentina,

England - never die, and that soccer can still be fine spectacle and an art. - From Le Monde (Paris).

June 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Mayhem in the Midi

PARIS - The state of affairs in the south of France, already extremely serious, has taken a decidedly insurrectionary character. It is rumored that the prefect of the département de l'Aude, M. Aubanel, has been assassinated; there has been street fighting in Montpellier; a state of siege has been proclaimed at Narbonne; an agent of the secret police has been lynched by the crowd and thrown into the river, because, it appears, he had used language of a provocative nature. Communication with the south being partly interrupted, the most sensational rumors prevail, but there can be no doubt that there are very serious risings in many parts of the region affected by the agitations.

1932: New Taxes in America

NEW YORK - Starting June 21, Americans in virtually every walk of life will begin to contribute to the federal treasury in the form of excise and special taxes as provided in the recent revenue bill, thus contributing their share toward balancing the budget. The new levies have caused a number of minor business booms, because of the rush of buyers making last-minute purchases, anticipating the taxes, which will reach into nearly every branch of everyday life. Theatergoers will pay a 10 percent tax on all admissions above 40 cents, every automobile driver who refuels will pay an additional I cent a gallon on gasoline, and every check made out for payment of bills must carry a 2-cent stamp.

A Wealth of War Facts, but Stunted Imagination

WASHINGTON — Wars are over in a hurry these days, with all flags flying, but not for long at half-staff. Governments make war but soon forget the people who have to fight them. We must think of the living and not the dead, they say, which is a good idea but a little late.

"In a patch of open land in the battle-scarred center of Sidon," my colleague Eric Pace wrote from Lebanon, "a dusty bulldozer was spreading dirt over the bodies of civilians in a pit 60 yards long, 10 to 15 yards wide, and up to 15 feet deep. "The Israeli civil affairs administrator for

Sidon, Maj. Arnon Mozer, estimated that the Lebanese civilian death toll in Sidon was 400 at most. He indicated that the plan was to bury them in the pit."

The Lebanese police, still digging through the rubble, tried to count the dead. In the Falklands, the British counted their dead and the Argentine dead. (The British added that their more than 10,000 Argentine prisoners were in "a sorry state," many of them seriously ill with malnutrition, dysentery. frostbite or scabies. But the Argentine government wouldn't agree to end all military operations until the British pulled out and bandoned their victory.)

Meanwhile, the leaders of the world were

proclaiming their devotion to peace. The Ar- characters really made any difference. And gentines and the Israelis were justifying war in the name of self-defense, but they were saying very little from the podium about the bodies in the pit.

One watches all this with sickening anxie-

ty: so much longing for peace all over the world, but so much official hypocrisy. Arab leaders crying for the peace they have denied to the state of Israel Menachem Begin, the old terrorist, denouncing terror and demanding not "an eye for an eye" but hundreds of lives for an eye. The Argentines appealing in confusion to the United Nations, whose principles they defied and even mocked by their invasion of the Falklands.

But we must rush on to other questions, we are told, even before the dead were bur-Would Ronald Reagan meet Begin in the White House, or, like two-thirds of the delegations at the United Nations, not even have the decency to listen to him? What would happen in Argentina now that Galtieri had been ousted? What was the political future of Begin now that Ariel Sharon had demonstrated that he has the courage of his prime minister's convictions?

By James Reston

meanwhile there is another and maybe more important question. What do the people think about this appalling spectacle, and what do they propose to do about it? It can-not be said that the people have not heard and even seen the news.

Despite the British government's efforts to manage the flow of information out of the Falklands, and the Israeli censorship in Lebanon, we have a rough idea of the facts. But between the podium at the United Nations and the pit in Lebanon, we may have lost the meaning of the facts. Archibald MacLeish, the distinguished

American poet who died recently, had something to say on this subject. We are constantly and justly being reminded in the United States, he said, that we are better informed now than any other people in history, but he wondered whether we were really taking this torrent of information into our minds,
"We are deluged with facts," he wrote in a

study of poetry and journalism, "but we have lost, or are losing, our human ability to feel them." He observed that Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, if it happened today, Meanwhile, the leaders of the world were gathered at the United Nations in New York

All this is debated with the utmost seriousness, as if the departure of these fading tographed, televised, editorialized down to

the last detail. It so happens that when Napoleon actually did turn back from Moscow, the news was brought to New York by MacLeish's great-grandfalber months after the event, and was spread over the front pages of the New York newspapers with intense effect — all through one man's slow telling.
"We know with the head now," MacLeish

concluded, "by the facts, by the abstractions. Why we are thus impotent, I do not know. I know only that this impotence exists and that it is dangerous, increasingly dangerous. I know, too, or think I know, that whatever the underlying cause of the divonce of feeling from knowing, lit is wrong to suppose] that men can live and know and mas-ter their experience of this darkling Earth by complating information and no more.

The real defense of freedom is imagina-tion, that feeling-life of the mind which actually knows because it involves itself in Central Park this month marching and sing-ing for peace — calling on the leaders at the

rum to remember the pil.

Three Nations Wrecked and Still No End

PARIS — Hitler's work goes on. He set out to murder all the Jews of Europe, to-gether with the Gypsies and the more trou-blesome of the Slavs, so as to purify the Continent of what he considered its forces of weakness and corruption. Germany and the Nordic Europeans should then dominate the

lesser nations and races. Hitler described Jews as wanderers, and, as Hannah Arendt wrote 35 years ago, by driving them out of Germany and stealing their possessions he created a reality to suit his beliefs. Jews were less than human, he said. So he proceeded to dehumanize them in camps which treated them as raw material to be processed into death. By 1945 he had killed as many as he could reach.

Hitler's policies turned Zionism, until then a marginal movement in European Judaism, into the vehicle of Jewish national survival He undermined the plausibility of Jewish assimilation to the gentile world.

He gave Jews a national consciousness. He gave them, in George Steiner's words, the courage of injustice. He made them "into men of war, who made of the long, vacuous daydream of Zion a reality."

He was responsible for the creation of Israel. For the first time since antiquity, a Jew-ish state existed. The Jewish diaspora was called upon to return to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, unfortunately, was already populated, by people who had been there longer than the Jews of antiquity. There were a million Palestinian Arabs. The Jewish in gathering caused a second diaspora, that of the Arab population of Palestine. Some fled; some were forced to flee. The argument over which, how many, and why is old and by now largely mendacious. The fact is that a new diaspora of 600,000 Palestinians was created as the historical result of giving a homeland to the Jewish diaspora.

Now there was a wandering Palestinian. First the Palestinians found refuge in Jordan. Naturally, this was a revanchist Palestinian diaspora, looking bitterly for revenge against the Jews. Other Arab states had fought against Israel's creation in 1949 and were

By William Pfaff

beaten. They afterwards made Palestine's cause their own in name, but they were cautious of the practical implications of conflict with Israel. Five wars — in 1949, 1956, 1967, 1973 and now in 1982 — have taught them how dangerous that could be.

The Palestinians found few true friends among the Arabs, or for that matter in the Soviet Union, which interested itself in them chiefly for the trouble they could make for the West. The Russians, after all, had been one of Israel's original supporters, when Israel seemed to be an outlaw, socialist state. Moscow turned against Tel Aviv only later, when the cultivation of the Arabs became

more interesting to Moscow. By the mid-1960s the Palestinians understood that their fate was in their own bands. They established their own organizations and began their campaign of terrorism, directed against Israel, launched from Jordan. The Jordanian leadership, however, had no great wish to die for Palestine, and found that the Palestinians had become so strong as deliber-ately to threaten King Hussein's ability to rule his own country. Thus, one day in 1970, the Jordanian Army attacked the Palestini ans and drove them out of Jordan, and the Palestinians went to Lebanon.

Lebanon was too weak to keep them out. A part of the Palestinian diaspora was already in Lebanon, in refugee camps spon-sored by the United Nations. The militant Palestinians once again built up their military power, and resumed their campaign against Israel from their new Lebanese bases. Under the shock of the Palestinian presence, the fragile communal compromises between prosperous Christians and poor Moslems which had governed Lebanon broke down, and civil war brought an end to the existence of that Lebanon which had been, by the standards of our disagreeable times, a tolerant and even happy nation, which had made no trouble for anyone - not even for Israel. Syria occupied the Islamic part of Lebanon;

the Christian Lebanese consolidated their own regions and found themselves in a de facto alliance of interests with Israel.

Hitler had killed Jews and driven the survivors to Palestine. The Jews killed Palestinians, and thousands fled to Jordan and Lebanon. The Palestinians nearly wrecked Jordan, were expelled, and then did destroy Lebanon, while going on killing Jews. The Israelis, in their turn, continued to kill Palestinians. The chain of murders goes on, reaching its most recent climax in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and in new killings, which appear to be in the thousands, if not the tens of thousands. The Red Cross says hundreds of thousands have been made homeless.

How will it end? It certainly is not yet end-ed. The Palestinians must either all be killed or they will move on. But the Syrians dou't want them. The Jordanians don't want them back. They certainly will find no welcome, as a variant of "boat people," in the United States, Europe or the Soviet Union.

Hitler's work is not complete. Three na tions in turn have been wrecked — European Judaism, Arab Palestine, Lebanon. What will bring it to an end? Extermination of the Palestinians? Must a nation somewhere be exterminated before Hitler's work is done?

Steiner says Jews made themselves hated because they kept telling everyone: "Wake up! God's eye is upon you. Has he not made you in his image? Lose your life so that you may gain it. Sacrifice yourself to the truth, to justice, to the good of mankind." The world was sick of that message. When Hitler turned on the Jews, no one seriously objected. Steiner puts into Hitler's mouth the belief that the world was "glad that the exterminator had come. Oh, they did not say so openly, I allow you that. But secretly they rejoiced.

What would, of course, allow Hitler to find rest in Hell would be the knowledge that the Jews themselves, in Israel, have finally given up their troublesome message and accepted his own way of looking at things. That would seem to be the issue now before the government of Menachem Begin.

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The Chance for Israel To Change Its Future

By Flora Lewis

I stake than the safety of Israel and the fate of Lebanon and the Palestinians in how their war ends. Urgent as it is to stop bloodshed and provide humane relief, it is essential, when so many dead-locked questions have been blasted open, to seize the chance to head off future disasters.

It is easy enough to be ironic about the follies that led to the current situation. The Israelis now claim all of Palestine, since the Palestinians would never compromise when Israel would have settled for less. The PLO was chased out of Jordan because it tried to take over. Then, along with the Syrians, it destroyed Lebanon's independence. Now PLO leaders in Beirut are reportedly trying to es-tablish talks with the United States to salvage their own political and, for the time being, military exis-tence. And after all that was said about Egypt's peace with Israel, the PLO's number-two man, Fa-rouk Kaddoumi, has now been ap-

pealing for Egyptian support.

But there is little point in looking back and distributing blame. A storm is gathering that can shake not only the whole Arab world but practically everyone else as well.

The reticence of most Arab states in reacting to the Israeli invasion is not due so much to distaste for the often obstreperous PLO or to Arab divisions. It re-

LETTERS

A Correction

Regarding "The Nuclear Paradox: We Need the Bombs to Save the World" (IHT, June 17): The word "not" introduced in

the published version of my coltumn changes the thrust of my argument. The passage should read: . The Foreign Affairs and Palme proposals urge NATO to adopt a non-nuclear stance. Yet a conven-

tional defense cut loose from the ultimate deterrent does lower the threshold of war. Hamburg. JOSEF JOFFE.

Faith in Islam

Who is Muazzam Ali (Letters, June 14) trying to convince in at-tributing Iran's military vicuories to the power of Islam? If faith in Islam is enough, why is the ques-tion of a just Palestinian settlement unresolved, and what is the Israeli Army doing in Lebanon?

FAHD M. AREF.

PARIS—There is much more at flects fear not of Israel but of Iran and the fundamentalist movement that is radiating throughout Moslem societies

That is the imminent danger to which leaders are most sensitive. Washington, worrying about Mos-cow, needs to realize that in comparison the Soviets are seen as a distant, cautious threat. A French traveler with close and

trusted ties to regimes in the Gulf region said leaders there scarcely mention the Israeli war because they are so frightened of the im-pact of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The old quarrels between Shiites and Sunnites, between Persians and Arabs, are receding before the tide of militant revivalism. It would not startle an Arabist steeped in the culture, but it is

hard for other Westerners to com-prehend the leaders' reaction. They are talking about a huge interna-tional fund, with European partici-pation, to meet part of Iran's demand for reparations. Tehran is asking a cool \$150 billion. It would mean paying tribute to

a new caliphate, trying to buy off Khomeinists but in fact strengthening them and their appeal based on success. Nationalism and Marxism have failed the Arabs, but their youth and many intellectuals still yearn for a magic recipe to restore legendary glory. Khomeini claims to have it.

The futility of attempting to ap-pease him and his followers should be clear from Israel's experience. Although Israel sent arms to help Iran against Iraq, Tehran has sent a first contingent of volunteers to light Israelis in Lebanon, perhaps with Israeli equipment. The picture of Iranian teen-

agers - with keys ("the key to paradise") pinned to their shirts advancing on Iraqis through mine fields and gunfire reflects the passion of the movement.

In the last few months there has been an intense new wave of anti-Western fundamentalism unsettling to all Islam, whatever the politics of governments. Moderate Arab states are partic-

ularly vulnerable because of the humiliating paradox in which they are caught. They need the West for security and economic viability, but it is the same West that in their people's eyes is responsible for Israel. Now Israel has inflicted a profound new humiliation, a reminder that Arab leaders really have not succeeded in founding the basis for a sense of national

dignity and pride. This is a vast and deep weakness of Moslem societies, a central



source of instability. The very idea of paying tribute to Khomeini is a sign of the leaders' confusion and distress. Syria, although isolated, is seeking to extend its influence by claiming that its ties with Iran can be used to restrain or divert Tehran's mesmerizing emissions.

There is not a lot to be done about it. Certainly arms sales are not a cure. But it is important, for Israel as well, to minimize the humiliation that spawns the urge to fanaticism, if reason is to have a chance. Some real progress toward resolving the long Israeli-Palestinian conflict is crucial if these wild forces are to be contained.

Once they spread massively, it will be too late. Victory is the time

for magnanimity, for sensible calculation of the longer-term threat - the beginning of reconciliation. It took him four years, but Anwar Sadat understood how to bring peace from the ashes of war. Now it is for Israel to make the grand and truly heroic gesture, by offering Palestinians peaceful control of their own destiny, which is what autonomy has to mean.

No doubt the first concern of Menachem Begin and Ariel Sharon is the survival of the Jewish state. But arms alone will not stem the opposing tide when it rises. At this moment of PLO rout, Israel has a chance to change its embattled future.

The New York Tones

its knowing, puts itself in the place where its thought goes, walks in the body of the little Negro girl who feels the spittle dribbling on her cheek ... "MacLeish, if he had fived, would probably have rejoiced to see three-quarters of a million people in New York's

The New York Times.

High Dealing After These Lowly Wars?

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — After a spell in the wings, the two superpowers came back to the center stage last week at the United Nations. Only, without anybody seeming to have noticed, there has taken place a fundamental shift in the balance of power.

Due to the Israelis and the Brit-

ish, the United States has suddenly acquired high ground for dealing with the Soviet Union. Between now and next fall conditions are very right for a Reagan-Brezhnev mit meeting on arms control.

The recent change in the strate-gic balance was masked by several features. The Israelis and the British, for one thing, worked on their own account, not in explicit con-junction with Washington. In both cases, the drama of events on the ground drew attention away from the large diplomatic consequences. But once the comparison arises, a casual glance reveals how much the United States has been helped.

and the Soviet Union set back. The United States enjoys the fruits of striking military victories by two close allies. The supremacy of U.S. technology has been reasserted with a vengeance, for in the Lebanese fighting American military equipment proved itself far better than the latest Soviet tanks, planes and missiles. Moreover, even though Washington stood aloof from the fighting, it emerges as the diplomatic arbiter. Margaret Thatcher and Menachem Begin. even in the full flush of victory,

make good their larger purposes. The Russians, by contrast, have taken a drubbing visible to the whole world. Their ally in the Middle East, Syria, has been shown to be a paper tiger. The PLO, which Moscow uses as a point man, has been cut to ribbons. Although the Russians themselves played it cool. their stooge in the Americas. Fidel Castro, failed miserably in his effort to beef up the Argentine resistance to Britain.

No outsider can be absolutely sure why Moscow allowed itself to be so clearly outpointed. But visitors to Secretary of State Alexander Haig come away with a roster

of good reasons. He believes the Russians are under severe internal economic pressure. He thinks they are strained by difficulties in Afghanistan and Poland. He suspects that the aging leadership cannot make the quick response now required by events. He is disposed to the view that the Russians are now constrained to be serious about an understanding

with America on arms control. Common-sense evidence sup-ports that analysis. While the world was practically coming down around their ears, the Russians last week made only one big move - the Brezhney declaration renouncing first use of nuclear veapons, which was put forward by Foreign Minister Andrei Gro-myko to the special disarmament session of the United Nations.

By itself the no-first-use declaration could be put down as propaganda. But in the Gromyko speech, the thrust was more senous, for in juxtaposed paragraphs outline of a basic deal.

In one paragraph Gromyko whined about the U.S. tactic of stressing as destabilizing "only one kind of weapon" — namely, Russia's monster missile, the SS-18. In the next paragraph Gromyko talked about American superiority in a new bomber (the Stealth) and in Cruise missiles. Which was a way of saying. "We'll yield on our advantages if you'll give on yours. To be sure, Soviet hints have to

be carefully explored in private discussions. But unless there is a hidden joker, the Reagan adminis-

tration should be moving boldly. Las Angeles Times Syndicate.

Herald Eribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982) Chairman

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nation John Cheever, 70, U.S. Novelist And Pulitzer Prize Winner, Dies

· By Michiko Kakurani New York Times Service

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NEW YORK - John Cheever. 70, whose poised, elegant prose esinhlished him as one of America's finest storytellers, died of cancer Friday at his home in Ossining N.Y. Long regarded by critics as a kind of American Chekhov, Mr. Cheever possessed the ability to find spiritual resonance in the seemingly inconsequential events of daily life.

In four novels, "The Wapshot Chronicle," "The Wapshot Scan-dal," "Bullet Park" and "Falconer," and more than 100 short stofights and dissonances of contemporary life with beauty and

He had received a Pulitzer Prize, National Book Award, a Nationel Book Critics Circle Award and the Edward MacDowell Medal. In April he received the National Medal for Literature in recogni-tion of his "distinguished and continning contribution to American

The Popular Audience

One of the few collections of short fiction ever to make The New York Times best-seller list. his collected stories, published in 1978, established him as a writer with a popular audience. A new novella. "Oh What a Paradise It Seems," was published by Alfred A. Knopf in March

The constants that I look for." Mr. Cheever once wrote, "are a love of light and a determination to trace some moral chain of

such places as the Upper East Side of New York, New England ham-lets and the suburbs of New York in Westchester County and Con-

His characters talked a lot about laws parties and boarding schools, commuter schedules and countrychb socials. Their children went to dancing schools and horseback-public and moved to New York to riding lessons, and on the surface everyone, as Mr. Cheever wrote in one of his stories, "seemed so very, very happy and so temperate in all-their habits and so pleased with ev-

Focusing on his decorous style and the privileged lives of his characters, critics tended at first to regard Mr. Cheever as an urbane, graceful "New Yorker writer" perhaps the quintessential New Yorker writer, but nonetheless a social realist like John O'Hara.

'Darker and Deeper'

As his novels "Bullet Park" and "Falconer" later made clear. though, Mr. Cheever's vision had always been considerably darker

Raised on "the boarding-school virtues: courage, good sportsman-ship, chastity and honor," they usually tried to be decent, but they more often than not ended up succumbing to such suburban sins as alcoholism and adultery.

Strange events had a way of intruding into Mr. Cheever's naturalistic landscapes, imbuing the most ordinary events with a kind of mortal peril. A woman pours lighter fluid instead of oil and vinegar on the salad greens. A man is ripped to shreds by his own dogs.

I wo of his most widely anthologized stories depicted such hap-penings. In "The Enormous Raa broken radio broadcasts the sad secrets of apartment dwellers around the building and in "The Swimmer," a man swims home by way of the swimning pools of his neighbors, only to find his own house empty, his family

Born May 27, 1912, in Quincy, Mass., just outside Boston, Mr. Cheever was the second son of a family of shipmasters.

"Calvin played no part at all in my religious education," he wrote later, "but his presence seemed to abide in the barns of my childhood and to have left me with some undue bitterness."

Unhappy Family Life

They were not a happy family, the Cheevers. His father, Frederick Lincoln Cheever, was left virtually bankrupt by the stock market crash of 1929 and soon after moved away, leaving his wife, Mary, to support the family with a being" moved away, leaving his wife, Many of his descriptions had to Mary, to support the family with a go with the upper-middle class in gift shop. It was an arrangement the young Cheever found deeply

Not particularly excited by the prospect of attending Harvard, the 17-year-old Cheever engineered his expulsion from Thayer Academy for smoking. He promptly wrote up the experience, sold the story to

At the age of 23, he sold his first story to The New Yorker, and he soon became a regular contributor.
Although Mr. Cheever consistently maintained that "fiction is not crypto-autobiography," he conceded that his first novel, "The Wapshot Chronicle," was "a posthumous attempt to make peace with my father's ghosts."

He refrained from publishing it until his father died in 1957. The book told of the decline in fortunes, both material and spiritual, of a New England family remarksbly similar to his own. The novel won a National Book Award in

In 1964, he completed "The Wapshot Scandal," which followed Cheever Country was defined the second generation of Wapshots embroiled in controversy stemm-

not so much by how his characters as they left New England for such lived as by what they remembered unseemly places as a missile base unseemly places as a missile base in the Far West and a New York suburb, where they encountered casual adultery, suicide, alcoholism and insolvency.

Horrors of modern life such as

irrationality, alienation and ennui came to full fruition in his next novel. "Bullet Park," published in

By this time. Mr. Cheever, like so many of his characters, had left the city for the suburbs. He and his family — his wife, the former Mary Winternitz, whom he married in 1941, and their three chil-dren, Susan, Benjamin Hale and Federico — had moved to Ossin-ing, a town on the Hudson River where the anthor could spend his spare time raising Labrador re-trievers, cutting his own firewood and riding his horses.

"Except that he does not com-mute," his friend E.J. Kahn Ir. once said, "John leads a fairly ortbodox commuter's life."

Djuna Barnes

NEW YORK (AP) - Djuna Barnes, 90, the American poet, playwright and author whose novel "Nightwood" was hailed by Dylan Thomas as "one of the three great books written by a woman," died Saturday at her Greenwich Village

In the 1920s and 1930s Miss Barnes lived in Paris, where she befriended a circle of writers that included Gertrude Stein, James Joyce, Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot. Born in Cornwall-on-Hudson. N.Y., in 1892, Miss Barnes was reared in an eccentric family and was educated at home, according to her editor at Dial Press, Frances McMillan. She started her career as a journalist and began writing plays for Eugene O'Neill's Provincetown Players in the 1920s. She also was an artist and illustra-

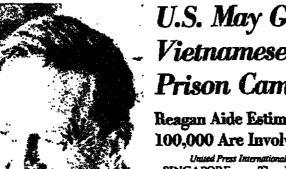
Among her works was the novel 'Ryder," published in 1928, and Ryder," published in 1928, and The Antiphon," a play in verse published in 1958 and translated into Swedish by Dag Hammar-

A book of poems, "Creatures in an Alphabet," is scheduled for publication in October. It will be her first published work in almost 25 years, Miss McMillan said.

Granville Hicks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKLIN PÄRK, NJ. -Granville Hicks, 80, teacher, author, critic and once a leading American Communist intellectual who quit the party at the outset of World War II, died Friday after a series of strokes.

Mr. Hicks often found himself



John Cheever

ing from Marxist philosophy and his five years of membership in the American Communist Party. A graduate of Harvard University, he joined the party in 1934. He became literary editor of New Mass. es magazine and was a leading cultural figure in the party during the

As his first important work, Mr. Hicks wrote a critique of post-Civil War American literature in 1935 using a Marxist point of view. The controversy stirred by the book re-sulted in his dismissal from his leaching post at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y.

In 1938 he was appointed a counselor in American civilization at Harvard and again his status be-came the target of attack from the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Massa-chusetts public officials and university trustees, who resented the fact that Harvard chose a known Communist to teach there.

He wrote the first biography of the journalist John Reed, the au-thor of "Ten Days That Shook The the biography describes Mr. Reed's experiences in Moscow during the Russian Revolution, He resigned from the Communist Party in 1939 after the Soviet Union ned a nonagression pact with

Nazi Germany. In 1942, Mr. Hicks published his novel, "Only One Storm," hailed by critics as the best novel of the

Robert Kamerer Bingham

DOBBS FERRY, N.Y. (AP) Robert Kamerer Bingham, 57, an editor of The New Yorker for 18 years, died of a brain tumor Friday

Mr. Bingham had been executive editor of The New Yorker for 10 years and associate editor for

eight years before that. William Shawn, the magazine's editor, called Mr. Bingham "a brilliant editor, one of the finest I have ever known." Before coming to The New Yorker, Mr. Bingham had been a managing editor for The Reporter and a staff member of Time magazine.

U.S. May Get Vietnam Begins Diplomatic Effort Prison Camps

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Reagan Aide Estimates 100,000 Are Involved

SINGAPORE — The Reagan administration is seeking the re-lease of up to 100,000 Vietnamese being held in "re-education camps" for possible emigration to the United States, according to Deputy Secretary of State Walter He said Saturday that the Unit-

ed States was working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in a response to an offer made by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam in an interview with an American radio station last week.

If Vietnam agrees to release the prisoners, Mr. Stoessel said, their migration status would be examined on a case-by-case basis. He said the number of prisoners could be "up to 100,000, but I'm not sure anyone really knows.*

The United States last year accepted nearly 700,000 refugees from throughout the world. Support for Cambodia

Mr. Stoessel was in Singapore to meet with foreign ministers of the five-nation Association of South-

east Asian Nations. He also said the United States was considering providing material support, not including military supplies, to Cambodian rebels opposing Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

However, the future of the coalition of guerrilla groups fighting to drive 150,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was in doubt a day after its formation was an-

Diplomatic sources in Bangkok said a malaria attack may stop the leader of the Khmer Rouge, Khieu Samphan, from attending the sign-ing of an alliance with two other ambodian resistance groups.

A Western analyst said even a short delay in the meeting of three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian leaders due to start Monday in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, could lead to the collapse of the coalition.

3 Cities' Bids for Fairs Get Tentative Approval The Associated Press

PARIS - The executive committee of the International Bureau of Expositions has given provisional approval to applications to hold a world's fair in Paris in 1989 and in Chicago and Seville, Spain, in

The decision was announced Friday. Under bureau rules, no multitheme international world's fair can be held within 10 years of

Vietnamese in To End Stalemate Över Cambodia Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Sam-phan are due to arrive Monday in some had deserted.

By Colin Campbell New York Times Service

BANGKOK - In the three and a half years since Vietnam invaded Cambodia, a stalemate has developed between Hanoi and most other governments around the world, which have refused to accept the invasion's legitimacy or

Vietnam, which has as many as 200,000 troops in Cambodia, maintains a government in Phnom Penh. It says it liberated the country from the rule of Pol Pot, whose regime has been blamed for killing thousands of people. It defends its occupation as a necessary defense against China, and often terms its action "irreversible."
With China's aid, however, Mr.

Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge still op-pose the Vietnamese from strong-holds near the Thai border. The United Nations continues to seat the Khmer Rouge representative in the General Assembly. An international conference on Cambodia
has demanded that Vietnam withdraw its troops and let the United Nations supervise a Cambodian election. And since 1979, Vietnam's critics — including the United States, much of Western Europe, Japan and the Association of South East Asian Nations - have denied it the economic aid that it

Recently, international pressure, threats, frustration and diplomatic initiatives have shown signs of causing movement in Cambodia. One of the most closely watched of these developments has been the evidence that Vietnam is starting a full-scale diplomatic initiative designed to advance its view on the Cambodian question.

Thach Tour Welcomed

That the initiative has made a mark became evident last week, when most of the ASEAN foreign ministers said they welcomed a proposed tour of non-Communist Southeast Asian nations later this summer by Vietnam's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach. Whether that announcement in

turn prodded the three major factions of anti-Vietnamese Cambodians to talk of uniting is not certain.

Diplomats in Bangkok, howev-er, have said that after a year of effort, a formal coalition has been arranged among Cambodia's for-mer chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk; his former premier, Son Sann, who commands a few thousand Cambodian rebel fighters; and the Khmer Rouge, which has as many as 30,000 [Mr. Son Sann, who leads the

Khmer People's National Liberation Front, arrived Sunday in Kuala Lumpur, apparently to sign the coalition agreement, Reuters reported. He made no statement on his arrival. Prince Sihanouk and the Passport Office told travelers

phan are due to arrive Monday in Kuala Lumpur.]

Since last fall, Vietnamese officials have argued that Vietnam is now sincerely interested in peace and that Hanoi remains its own master despite its military and economic dependence upon the Soviet Union.

Vietnam has consistently asserted that it wants to withdraw its troops from Cambodia but that it has not done so out of fear that the Thinese would reinstate Mr. Pol

And Hanoi has been saying that it needs Western economic aid. Late last year, President François Mitterrand of France inlicated that \$23 million in frozen French credits would be given to Vietnam despite France's opposition to Vietnam's presence in

Cambodia. In February, Indochina's foreign ministers, meeting in Laos, issued a statement suggesting that Thailand might help reduce the tension caused by the presence of warring troops on its border with Cambodia. Thailand replied that it had no interest in dealing on strictly bilateral terms with Vietnam

In April, Mr. Thach visited West Germany, France, Sweden and Belgium, all of which have provided economic aid to Vietnam but none of which approves of its Cambodian policy. Chinese and most Western diplomats later called the visit a failure, since Mr. Thach came away with no new fi-nancial commitments. Mr. Thach, however, said that the Europeans 'understood better than before' Vietnam's position on Cambodia.

Last month, Mr. Thach briefed Western ambassadors in Hanoi on his European trip and outlined a three-stage plan for peace in Cam-

In the first stage, he said. Hanoi would unconditionally withdraw some troops. The soldiers wanted

Mr. Thach's second stage, according to a diplomat in atten-dance, was that Thailand must declare that it no longer supports Mr. Pol Pot. The diplomat believed that Mr. Thach had slightly moderated an earlier insistence that Thailand must prevent Chinese arms from reaching the Khmer Rouge across Thai territo-

In the third stage, after China has publicly promised to respect the independence of Indochina, Vietnam would withdraw all its

China Backs Coalition

PEKING (Reuters) - China expressed support Saturday for the reported plans by the three anti-Vietnamese groups in Cambodia to form a coalition government.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "It is a good thing that after making efforts they have reached agreement on the joint declaration. We express our support and hope that on this basis the three Kampuchean forces will achieve unity through earnest consultations so as to strengthen their struggle of resistance against Vietnam.

China supports the Khmer Rouge but maintains cordial rela-tions with Prince Sihanouk.

BANGKOK (Reuters) - Vietnam on Saturday denounced efforts by ASEAN to promote the

The Vietnamese news agency, monitored in Bangkok, quoted the official daily Nhan Dan as saying that foreign ministers of ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, had not changed their erroneous stand on Cambodia during their three-day meeting last week in Singapore.

Processing of U.S. Passports Delayed By a Record Number of Applications

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Passport applications piling up at a record rate have created unusual delays in

processing this spring. In some areas, travelers have reported waiting more than two months for new passports. Although the Passport Office says only a few travelers will be forced to delay or cancel summer trips because of the backlog, the agency has recommended that people ap-

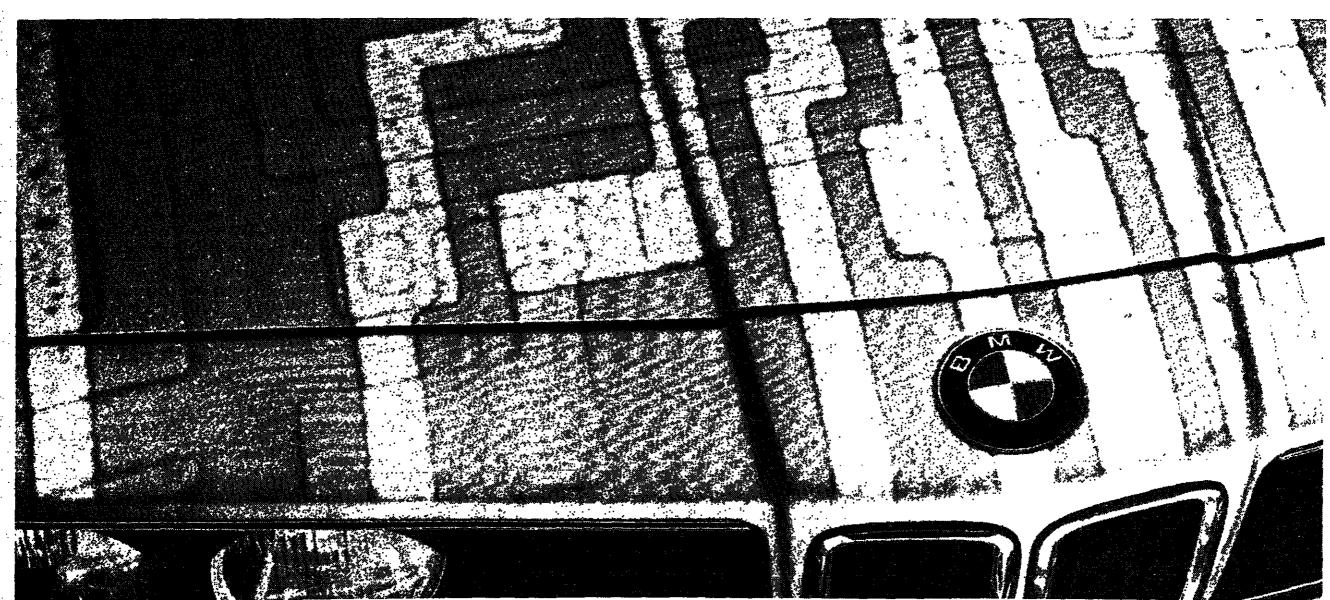
ply early for passports. The average wait varies in different parts of the country. While the processing of an application in Honolulu reportedly takes only three days, the New York office of

Friday they would have to wart four weeks for new passports.
A strengthened U.S. dollar has prompted a surge in travel outside the United States this year. That and computer troubles have

caused the delays, according to

Cindy Fox of the State Depart-

The Passport Office predicts this will be a record year for applications. The previous record was set in the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1978, when 3.23 million passports were issued. Nearly 2.28 million passports have been issued since October, and the Passport Office says it is now running about 8 percent ahead of the pace set in the record year.



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labour costs and decreasing productivity, still has a chance of maintaining its dominant position amongst the industrialised countries of the

world. We believe this debate is fully justified. Because we Europeans will only be able to withstand worldwide competition in the future if we can continue to keep our products technologically

one step ahead of our rivals. And only if we consistently develop and apply new technologies in every industrial area.

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region with its limited natural resources lies in exploiting fully our wideranging ability to explore, to discover and to invent; in other words, in the creativity of our people.

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will come from the determination, the energy and the optimism of our people, and from a total commitment to progress. It is this conviction that BMW translates into effective and efficient technology

of the highest calibre. Our increasing success in the international market-places today is a direct result of our consistent and comprehensive application of the most

advanced technologies available: and it is on this same platform that we are building a secure future. BMW has an exceptionally high investment programme for the coming years,

and 75% of this will be directed towards new ideas and innovations. Convincing proof that we intend to maintain and increase our worldwide lead in the application of automotive micro-electronics is that we see all our

achievements to date such as our Digital Motor Electronics, our anti-lock braking system, the Service Interval Indicator and active Check Control - as merely the beginning of a new era of more efficient motoring.

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BMW AG, Munich

International Bond Prices - Week of June 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

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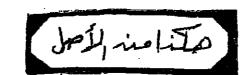
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To Obtain A Credit

By Carl Gewirtz PARIS - Manufacturers Hanover Trust has begun sounding the market for a loan of at least \$200 million for Hungary — the first syndicated loan for an East-bloc country since martial law was dedared in Poland late last year.

The Hungarian economy is re-arded by Western academics as the best managed in Eastern Eu-

SYNDICATED LOANS

rope. But its access to Western credit virtually dried up as a result of the financial difficulties of Poland and Romania as well as the general tensing of East-West relations, prompting Western govern-ments to make a public demonstration of their support as a signal to commercial banks to rethink their lending policies.

The Bank for International Set-

tlements' president, Fritz Leuwiler, disclosed last week that 13 central banks — representing virtually all West European couninitially all west european coun-nies plus Japan — had granted Himgary a loan of \$210 million, that Switzerland had provided a modest amount, which he did not specify, and that the BIS itself had provided \$300 million.

The BIS operation was news.

Commercial bankers had been ex-pering a lotal package of some

pering a total package of some \$500 million in official loans and had been awaiting its completion before attempting to start their own. The entire package of official loans is seen as a means of allowing Hungary to meet its foreign ex-change needs until it can begin bottowing from the International Monetary Fund, probably in the

The commercial loan being or-ganized by Manufacturers Hanover will be for three years - a far my from the seven-year maturity Hungary was able to command when it last tapped the Euromar-ket, in March, 1981. How much Hungary will be asked to pay for the loan will emerge after the lending syndicate has been formed. It last paid % point over the London interbank rate; now it is assumed that Hungary would pay at least 14 points over Libor.

U.S. Banks' Initiative

A striking feature of this opera-tion is that it is a U.S. bank taking the initiative while the United was notadiy a from the list of countries providing official support. Commercial bankers, of course, have long maintained that their lending policies are based on banking principles and not politics.

The loan will be a "club" deal. Banks are invited to underwrite 120 million each and, under present plans, there will be no attempt to syndicate this to a wider group of banks. If other banks are interested, the total could be increased. To facilitate marketing of the

ban, Hungary has provided banks with up-to-date financial and economic data showing that Hungary expects to report a balance-of-pay-ments surplus this year exceeding the cost of servicing its foreign debt. One banker, who refused to discuss the confidential data in detail, said, "The figures look reason-

The other major talking point of the Euromarket currently is Latin America. The very poor performance of the \$2.5-billion loan for Mexico has scared some bankers, who now warn that Mexico will not be able to raise another \$10 billion this year and that the only

way out will be a rescheduling. Despite the terms on the Mexican loan, which were widely hailed as realistic and what the market was asking for, a mere \$176 milion was raised in general syndica-tion. Another \$180 million was mised from second-tier syndication, but that includes \$100 million from Mexican banks.

Bankers are starting to talk about the dominoes of Latin America, with Argentina the first to reschedule followed by Mexico and then others. While Brazil is regarded as out of the woods, a \$300-million, eight-year loan for Electrobras attracted only 10 percent of the funds sought despite the very high 21/4-point margin over Libor and the generous 11/2-percent

front-end fees. Peru also has agreed to sharply higher terms to raise new funds. A \$350-million loan the country is seeking is divided into \$87.5 biltion for two years with interest set at 1 point over Libor or % point over the prime rate and \$262.5 miltion for six years, with interest at 11/2 points over Libor or 11/2 points over the prime rate. Fees on the short loan range from 1/2 to 1/2 percent and on the longer loan from % to % percent. Less than a year ago, Peru was paying 1/4 over Libor to borrow funds.

In Europe, France's Credit National has borrowed \$600 million for eight years. The loan consists of two elements: one priced over Libor, with a % point margin, and the other over the prime rate. Banks are obliged to take 55 per-cent in Libor and 45 percent in

The interest on the prime por-tion is the higher of Chase Manbattan's prime rate plus 10 basis points (100 equals a percentage point) or 25 basis points over the adjusted rate for 90-day certifi-

Credit National has guarantied (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Gerald Tsai's Dream:

1952

Gerald Tsai, at age 23, joins the Bostonbased Fidelity Management and Research Company as a security analyst with the Fidelity Group of Mutual Funds. He becomes manager of the funds six years later and makes a splash by bringing returns as high as 50 percent a year.

1973

He leaves CNA Financial after selling his stock in the company to form G. Tsai & Company, an institutional brokerage firm with offices in New York, Los An-

He leaves Fidelity and sells his shares back to the company for \$2.2 million. Taking some of the proceeds, he forms Tsai Management and Research, an investment adviser and mutual fund manager. But his success disappears and value of funds begins to decline.

1978

Mr. Taai buys controlling interest in Associated Madison Companies, a financial-services holding company for \$2.2 million, and becomes chairman and chief executive officer.

1968

He sells Tsai Management to CNA Financial Corp., one of the nation's largest insurance companies, for stock valued at \$30 million. (Mr. Tsai has a 90 percent interest in Tsai Management.)

1982

He sells Associated Madison to American Can in April for 669.613 American shares, or a 3.5 percent stake, valued at \$18 3 million. He becomes a director and executive vice president of American Can.



Ex-Stock Wizard Builds a 'Financial Department Store'

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In the 1960s, the days of soaring stocks and rampant market fever, there was no bigger name on Wall Street than Gerald Tsai, the Shanghai-born stock picker who dazzled investors by doubling their money in a year.

All good things come to an end, however, and they did for Mr. Tsai in 1968, when the five mutual funds he managed — the most noted was the Manhattan Fund —entered a bear market. Their values phonged, and so did Mr. Tsai's reputation for financial wiz-

bacle about \$30 million richer — the profit from the sale of his mutual fund manage-ment company to CNA Financial of Chica-

go. In the years since, his public visibility has receded, but his riches have increased. Today, at 53, he is an executive vice president and the largest shareholder of American Can, a packaging concern with annual sales of \$4.8 billion. He plans to turn the sluggish, old-line manufacturing company into a department store of financial services. The endeavor has more than its share of

skeptics. American Can, which has suffered from steadily declining earnings, has a histo-ry of ill-fated acquisitions, leading some analysts to question the wisdom of this move. And, the healthy price American Can paid to acquire Mr. Tsai — by way of buying Associated Madison, the insurance compawhether American Can or Gerald Tsai

something that bears close watching," said George Thompson, an insurance industry analyst with E.F. Hutton. "American Can's track record is questionable when it comes to diversifying into businesses they are not entirely familiar with. But they'll probably dive in with both feet. They've been known to change their course in the past. And nothing Mr. Tsai does surprises me. He always seems to land on his feet."

'People Don't Remember

In this case, Mr. Tsai has certainly landed upright. As owner of 669,613 shares of American Can — just under 4 percent — with a market value of slightly over \$18 milshares than the rest of its directors com-

bined. As head of the American Can's finansalary of \$248,500, plus a maximum of \$350,000 in bonuses a year. But Mr. Tsai has always had a knack for

getting the best out of a situation, "With Gerry, you don't bet the horse, you bet the jockey," said one close business associate. "You invest when Gerry invests, and you get out when he does. He starts Manhattan Fund, sells it to CNA and makes a personal fortune. He leaves CNA and buys Associated Madison and sells that for a fortune. How many times can you do that? I don't

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Tin Nations Agree To Form a Group

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia - Malaysia, the world's largest tin producer, confirmed Sunday that would take part in a new tin agreement with consumers but said it would also form an association with two other leading export-ers, Indonesia and Thailand, to protect their interests.

It was unclear how the association would operate, but officials said its functions would include joint marketing.

Malaysia's prime minister, Da-tuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed, announced the formation of the association Sunday after talks in Kuala Lumpur with representa-tives of Indonesia and Thailand. Industry sources said the association plan appeared to be Kuala Lumpur's condition for remaining in the new International Tin Agreement, which Thailand and Indonesia support.

Price at 5-Year Low

Uncertainty over the future of the ITA, which expires on June 30, along with reports that Malaysia anoig with reports that manaysia would try to persuade Indonesia and Thailand to pull out of the ac-cord and form a producer associa-tion instead, helped push the price of tin last week to its lowest level in five years on the London tin

The London Metal Exchange quotation ended the week with a decline of £455 (\$790) to £5,745 a metric ton, despite a rise of £15 on

The sixth International Tin Agreement was due to come into effect on July 1, but a United Na-

tions conference in Geneva on the agreement was adjourned earlier this month because Malaysia was unable to say whether it would take part.

The conference reconvenes Wednesday, and industry sources said the participation of the three leading producers — which ac-count for more than 65 percent of the world's tin exports — was likely to bring the agreement into provisional force, although nearly half the consuming states have refused

U.S. Stays Out

The new tin agreement, like the one expiring on June 30, is aimed at stabilizing prices through sales and purchases of the metal designed to keep the price within certain limits. tain limits.

The refusal of the United States and the Soviet Union to join has kept consumer-nation backing below the 65 percent required to put it into automatic operation.

Malaysia, although it had signed

and ratified the new agreement, re-portedly felt that tin producers would be at a strong disadvantage if they joined the sixth ITA because their actions would be constrained by its provisions, while the biggest consuming countries, par-ticularly the United States, with its huge tin stockpile, would not be tied down by any restrictions.

Mystery Buyer

Failure of the new agreement would have depressed prices fur-ther because the International Tin Council, which administers the accord, would have had to dispose of substantial holdings in its buffer stock, industry sources said. The buffer stock manager has

been forced to buy heavily since the sudden departure from the market early this year of a mystery buyer, widely believed to represent producer interests, whose massive purchases had pushed prices up to

Mr. Mahathir said Sunday that the producing countries needed their own association, whose func-tions would include research and development as well as marketing, because they believed the sixth ITA would not be effective in protecting their interests.

Malaysia, Indonesia and Thai-

land agreed last month to form such a group, possibly including other producers, only if the sixth ITA did not materialize.

Details on the organization of nounced at press conferences in the three countries capitals Tuesday, on the eve of the Geneva meeting, official sources said.

There was a time when Mr. Tsai was the king of Wall Street. Glowing newspaper and magazine articles sang the praises of a man But Mr. Tsai walked away from that deny he controlled - has caused some to wonlion, Mr. Tsai, who was recently named to the company's board, owns more of its

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is conducting a major review of monetary policy, including consideration of proposals to restrict or remove the independence of the Federal Reserve Board. Treasury Department officials have said.

The study, under the direction of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, is one of the key elements in a major review of economic policy options the administration is considering in the event that interest rates do not decline. Continued high rates would threaten the economic recovery the administration has said it expects in the second

The policy review is being done by the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Management and Budget, the officials said. It includes a review of the policy options and changes made by previous presidents in re-sponse to economic crises and of such options as a flat-rate tax on income above a certain level.

Federal Reserve policy and struc-ture. Already proposals for change have been submitted by members of Congress. Any change would require passage of a bill by Congress.

Treasury officials said the operation of the conomic policy.

tions include making the board part of the Treasury or putting the Treasury secretary on the board, an option suggested as part of a measure submitted by Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the Demo-

cratic whip.

Beryl W. Sprinkel, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said Saturday he expected to make recommendations to Mr.

Regan "in a matter of weeks."

He said, "There is, on the one hand, an argument to keep the Fed independent to avoid the problem of an administration running away on an inflationary policy. But, on the other hand, the president is elected by all the people, and he being and to be held accountable for them. And since we have been down here, we have not gotten the kind of monetary policy that we

Presidents and Congress have turned their ire on the Federal Reserve in past economic crises, especially when interest rates were high. Bills to restrict the board's power or impeach its chairman have been submitted in Congress But so far the key study is of but have not gone very far.

At the same time, however, the board's independence has often given a president a whipping boy to deflect some of the criticism of

Regan, Reviewing Monetary Policy, Weighs Curbs on Fed The Federal Reserve is an independent agency whose key job is trying to control the growth of the money supply. Its chairman and six governors are appointed by the esident and confirmed by the Senate. The chairman has a fouryear term. The current chairman. Paul A. Volcker, was appointed by

President Jimmy Carter. While the Federal Reserve has come under sharp criticism recently, its monetary policy over the past 18 months is given credit by many economists for helping bring down inflation from the double-digit pace of 1979 and 1980 to 8.9 percent last year and a projected 5 percent to 6 percent this year.

Regan Amnoyed

In the last week, as some shortterm interest rates began to rise and there were new increases in the money supply, Treasury offi-cials said Mr. Regan had become very annoyed again with what he calls the board's "erratic" enactment of monetary policy. He contends that the sharp fluctuations in the weekly money supply numbers are keeping interest rates up.

Mr. Regan said in an interview Saturday that Federal Reserve actions have led to conditions in financial markets in the last two or three weeks that indicate the next

move in the prime lending rate at banks, now 16½ percent, will be up, not down.

The recent decline in the price of gold, he said, is evidence that it is not a fear of inflation that is holding up interest rates, while the lack of a rally in financial markets following Thursday night's con-gressional compromise on a 1983 budget resolution suggests that it is not worry about the size of the budget deficit, either.

In recent testimony, Mr. Volck-er has bristled at the idea of changing the board's structure.

In a letter to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat and the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, he said: "The present institutional arrangements reflect, in my view, the belief of the Congress that the public interest is

judgment and regional representa-tion in its governing bodies and continuity in expert analysis, with a certain insulation from transient political influences. "A factor in that approach is recognition that monetary policy manipulated toward short-term or

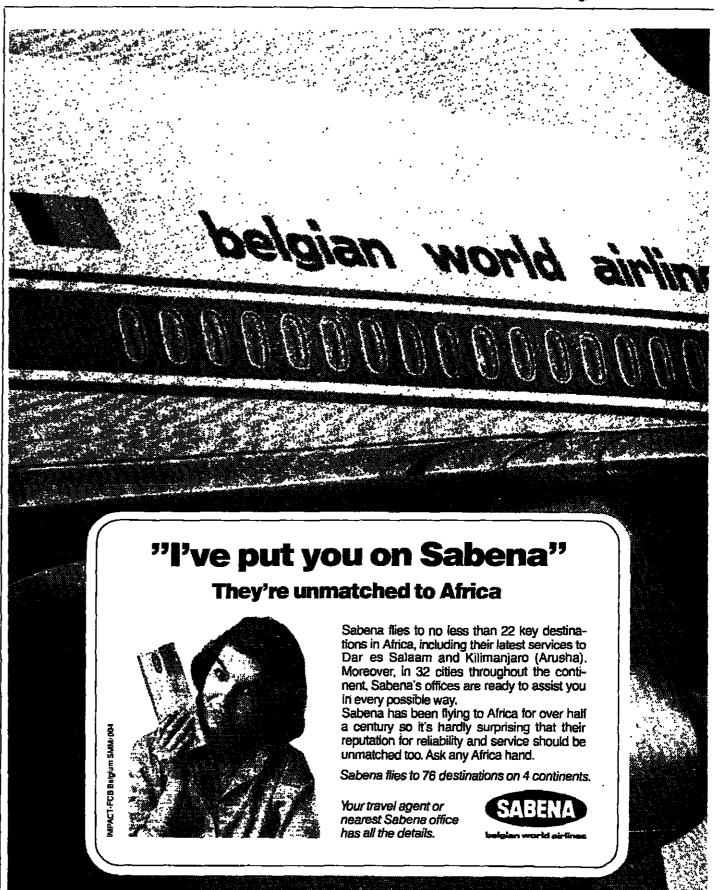
partisan purposes could have po-tentially adverse repercussions for In the current study, the Treasury is also looking at specific operating procedures that might be

changed in an effort to make the movement of the money supply less erratic.



Paul A. Volcker

Mr. Regan said, "What I am trying to do is to be ready in case I'm not saying that we will. I'm not predicting that we will. I'm merely saying that if it happens, I have these plans you can pull out have to be ready."



Spurt in M-1 Adds to Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The latest mon-ey supply figures have left analysts confused about the Federal Reserve's intentions and heightened fears that the prime lending rate will rise soon.

The Fed announced Friday that the basic money supply, M-1, rose

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS \$1.4 billion in the week ended June

9. That pushed the closely watched measure higher than the Fed's short- and long-run targets.

Total reserves and currency have been growing fairly rapidly, and that means the Fed has been

pumping more of the raw ingredients for money into the economy," said Robert J. Genetski, chief momist at Harris Bank in Chi-That means we're left with the same old uncertainty about what

don't know anyone who is highly confident about where the Fed is going, and that unpredictability contributes to higher rates." The \$1.4-billion increase in M-1 - which consists of currency in

the Fed is going to do and what

the Fed is trying to do," he said. "I

range most analysts had expected.

In the credit markets, there was relatively little change in interest

disappointing to the Federal Open Market Committee," he said, "because with such a fragile recovery, rates after the figures were announced late Friday afternoon. Earlier in the day, rates edged up a bit. Rates on three-month Treasbills, for example, rose to 12.72 percent from 12.67 percent Thursday. Prices on the actively traded 14-percent Treasury bonds fell to 98%, for a yield of 14.24 percent, from 99%, or a yield of 14.13 percent.

Friday's relative calm, however. followed a period of several weeks in which rates climbed considera-

bly.
"The market has really gone down very fast, very sharply," noted Paul Boltz, a vice president for capital markets research at Continental Illinois Bank in Chica-"We've had almost a rout — a disaster." He said that the price of long-term government bonds, for example, fell about seven points in

just three weeks. Mr. Boltz predicted that Friday's Fed report will not itself send rates up much further when the markets open Monday, because the market has already ticipated these figures." Nonetheless, he expressed concern that the circulation, checking accounts and less, he expressed concern that if travelers checks — followed an increase of \$1.5 billion a week earlier the money supply at some point. Fed may still feel a need to rein in

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 18, excluding bank service charges.

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surely they don't want to tighten monetary policy still further. But these figures make it difficult for them not to firm a bit, unless they can justify not holding to their money supply targets. But with the continued chaos on the fiscal side, the Fed is going to have even a tougher job, and that means higher interest rates.

Many analysts agree. The recent increase in short-term rates has prompted many to predict a rise in the prime rate to 17 percent from 6½ percent. Edward Yardeni, chief econo-

mist at E.F. Hutton, said the money supply surge expected in July and heavy U.S. government bor-rowing could push the prime to 18 percent by August. Such a rise could snuff out the expected recovery of the U.S. economy.

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT. **EQUITY ON: JANUARY 1, 1982** \$100,000.00 JUNE 17, 1982 \$120,878.71 EQUITY ON:

\$100,000.00 **DECEMBER 31, 1981** \$237,214.03 OVER \$4,000,000,00 UNDER MANAGEMENT. For information call or write Royall Frazier or lan Somerville, TAPMAN: Trend Analysis and Portfolio Manage-ment, Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX BMI667173 UW. TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of

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International Bond Prices — Week of June 17 Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston In Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277, a Direction of Fluoricies Credit Suisse - First Boston

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May, 1982

MIDMAC

Midmac Saudi Arabia Limited US \$28,727,877.25

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(Bahrain Offshore Branch)

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Explanation of Symbols —

S Consider Dollar

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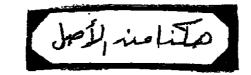
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Chicago Exchange Options
For the Week Ending June 18, 1982

For the Week Ending June 19, 1962

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Wall Street Has Doubts on Gulf's Merger Plan

Purchase Would Lift Oil Reserves but Some Analysts Call Cost Too High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ed: "Gulf is clearly getting calls for Gulf to make a tender of-NEW YORK — Wall Street is reserves, but it's paying too high a fer of \$63 a share for 51 percent of skeptical about the wisdom of price." Gulf Oil's planned \$5.1-billion purchase of Cities Service. Analysts say the acquisition would give Gulf some badly needed crude oil and natural gas reserves but at a cost of significantly lower earnings as Gulf pays for the purchase.

"In the long run, it may be a good move," Sanford Margoshes, an analyst at Bache Halsey Smart Shields, said Friday. "But, in the short run, it really doesn't enhance the holdings of Gulf sharehold-

Another oil analyst, who asked that his name not be used, assert-

Other analysts, however, said

that \$63 a share would be a low price for Cities. Alvin Silber, who follows the company for Dean Witter Reynolds, said: "Clearly the incentive to Gulf is that they're buying U.S. oil and gas reserves at a fairly reasonable price. I think the invest-

ment community is perceiving the near-term earnings potential as negative."
The stock market expressed its dissatisfaction with Gulf's move by bidding the company's stock down \$3.875 to \$27.50 a share in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange Friday. Cities Ser-

vice stock jumped \$11.25 to \$53.25

ment of the plan last Thursday caused little surprise. Few U.S. oil companies have been more severely hurt by their reliance on foreign sources of supply than Gulf. And even fewer have matched Gulf's determination to buy another oil producer with large domestic

The Best Buys

In April, Harold H. Hammer

For Gulf, the nation's sixth-larg-

The plan, subject to approval by

fer of \$63 a share for 51 percent of Guff Oil Cities Service's 80 million shares outstanding. Gulf would acquire the remaining Cities Service shares in an exchange of fixed-income All dollar amounts in thouse except per share data securities valued at \$63 a share.

. 0001 - 74-26 **2011.** Va*m*ing Va*n* (1712), <u>unimer a lague</u> tavam

The size of the planned merger prompted Standard & Poor's to place Gulf Oil and its Canadian subsidiary on its "Creditwatch" list of companies that bear special surveillance. But many analysts said they did not expect the cost to be a burden to Gulf.

If Gulf is successful, it would increase its proven oil and gas reserves by 16 percent to 2.21 bil-Stock price, June 17, 1982 N.Y S.E. consolidated close Stock price, 52-week range lion barrels. Most of the newly acquired reserves would be in the Employees, Dec. 31, 1981 ...

Cities, which ranks about No. 20 in size among U.S. oil companies, said its proven reserves at the end of 1981 totaled 307 million barrels, with only 20 million barrels outside the United States.

Dean Witter's Mr. Silber said the agreement would give Gulf proven oil and gas reserves at about \$6.75 a barrel. He estimated that the cost of developing comparable reserves through domestic exploration and production would be \$10 to \$15 a barrel.

Gulf's determination to acquire domestic supplies comes against a backdrop of a decade of problems abroad. The company, whi pioneer in international oil explo-ration and production during the 1940s and 1950s, had relied on Kuwait for a large share of its oil supplies until 1975, when the waiti government nationalized U.S. oil operations within its bor-

ders.
More recently, the company had disclosed that it was considering selling its 60 percent interest in scaing its 60 peacent interest in Gulf Canada, a major producer that accounted for 11 percent of proven reserves in 1981. Gulf offi-cials complained of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian govern-ment, which in the last two years has levied bigher taxes or foreign. has levied higher taxes on foreignowned oil companies than on their Canadian counterparts.

Despite these problems abroad, Gulf said last year that foreign sources still accounted for 55 percent of its proven oil reserves. Gull's effort to accraire a compa-

ny with large domestic reserves included a brief involvement in the ammoth takeover battle for Marathon Oil last year, Gulf made



\$7,538,000

known its willingness to make a

friendly offer for Marathon, which

was resisting a takeover by Mobil. Guif's initiative was rejected, and

Marathon was ultimately acquired

267.000

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FAST GROWING COMPANY

Mesa's Profit Is Put at \$45 Million

New York Times Service NEW YORK - In a move that would clear the way for Gulf Oil to proceed with its \$5.1-billion offer to buy Cities Service, Mess Petrotenn has agreed to sell its 4.1 million shares of Cities Service back to that company, sources close to the three concerns have disclosed. An agreement is expected to be made public shortly.

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REAL VIEWS

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Under the agreement, Mesa would show a profit on its invest-ment in Cities Service, which Mesa had accumulated since early last year, of some \$45 million before

Cities Service and Mesa also agreed to drop all litigation against ach other and end competing oflers to buy each other's stock, the sources said Friday. In addition, they said, T. Boone Pickens Jr., chairman of Mesa, is to refrain from interfering in Cities Service result, Mesa shares sent to Cities and Mesa's \$44 basic cost.

Service in response to its \$21-a- John S. Herold Inc., an oil apshare offer are to be returned to the original owners.

No-Raid Accord

The truce reportedly reached between the two oil companies would enable Gulf to go ahead as early as Monday with an offer to buy the first 51 percent of Cities Service

A so-called no-raid agreement worked ont between lawyers for Mr. Pickens, chairman of Mesa, and Charles J. Waidelich, chairman of Cities Service, provides for Cities Service to pay some \$225 million in cash, or an estimated \$55 a share, for the Cities Service

block held by Mesa. Mesa's stake in Cities Service

praising firm based in Greenwich, Conn., valued Cities Service's as-sets in late 1980 at \$109 a share if the company were broken up and sold. Last month, reflecting the decline in oil prices, the firm revised Sources said that Mr. Waidelich

Cities Service and Mr. Pickens of Mesa did not meet face to face but that their New York law firms negotiated a deal acceptable to Mr. Waidelich is expected to be

named a senior officer of Gulf and elected to the Gulf board if Gulf succeeds in its bid for Cities Service, sources close to both companies said. Mr. Waidelich would re-Mesa's stake in Cities Service main as head of Cities Service, cost the company about \$44 a should the company become a share, plus heavy interest costs. Gulf subsidiary, and all Cities Ser-The \$55 price Mesa got was seen as a compromise, roughly halfway remain, the sources said.

Gulf's executive vice president and chief administrative officer, said in an interview that the company was considering acquisitions of small, medium-sized and even large oil companies. "The best buys are the biggest ones," he added.

est oil company, it would have been difficult to find a larger com-pany to acquire, or one with a higher proportion of its assets in domestic oil reserves.

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Tsai Dreams of a Financial Department Store

with a Midas touch. While he has

slipped from public view, he says that bothers him little. "I really don't miss those days," he said in an interview in his Pan Am building office, which is decorated with an aerial picture of his 10-acre waterfront estate in Greenwich. Conn., and models of the helicopter he once flew for relaxation. (A forced landing in the Hudson River made him think twice about that

Nonetheless, the glory days are certainly remembered. He has a press kit ready with information about his 30-year career as an investor, and he bristles at any suggestion that the performance of his munal funds was less than stellar. "For eight years, we were always at the top," he said. "People don't remember that. We had one bad year, 1968, and they criticize me. But I wasn't even managing the fund. I had two portfolio mana-

gers, and they managed it."
The move to American Can is the culmination of his desire to

Loan for Hungary Is in the Works

(Continued from Page 9) that the average use of the loan will be 80 percent, in which case it is to pay a %-percent commitment fee on the unused amount. If use tops 90 percent, the fee drops to 4 percent on the unused amount.

The experimental loan for Sweden, in which lenders were offered a pricing over the prime capped with a switch into the CD rate or a fixed rate formula of the CD rate plus 80 basis points, proved successful. Managers Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty were initially so unsure about whether lenders would choose the fixedrate formula that they had guaran-tied they would use it. In the end, the \$900 million committed from the U.S. market was evenly split. If the \$900 million is accepted, the total size of the loan will be in-creased to \$1.2 billion.

Dean Witter got into the act. "For many years, even back in 1965, I remember telling people that 'Someday you will see a building and it will have a bank on the first floor, an S&L on the second, a brokerage next and then an insurance company, and a cemetery on the 13th floor. It will be a financial department store." he said. American Can apparently shares

that dream. Finding its core paper products and container business on the decline, it has been trying to latch onto higher growth areas, and decided late last year to expand more heavily into financial

About that time, Mr. Tsai saw a newspaper article on American into related financial services.

build a financial services supermarket. Mr. Tsai said he had the idea before Sears Roebuck and uct assets to pay for its foray into financial services. He proposed a meeting with William Woodside, chairman of American Can.

"When the opportunity arose with Mr. Tsai, it was too good an

opportunity to let go by," said Mr. Woodside. "Gerry Tsai is one of the key factors in our whole financial service sector, and when we bought his company, we were more interested in buying Gerry." Mr. Woodside said American Can plans to invest at least \$500 million in financial services and expects the area to have more than

\$1 billion in assets within three

years. He said he and Mr. Tsai

have decided to buy more specialty

insurance companies and expand

Since coming to American Can last April, Mr. Tsai has already or-chestrated the \$152-million acquisition of Transport Life Insurance, a specialty insurer based in Fort Worth. The price was equal to 10 times the earnings of Transport Life. "How do you maintain earnings at those prices?" one analyst

Some observers say breaking into financial services is not as simple as buying up finance com-panies. "It's like asking how fast Dean Witter can get into the phonograph, greeting card or beer bot-tle business," Robert H. Stovall, a senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds, said. "It's a different business and would take quite a while. It has taken us a conple generations to build Dean Witter."

Eurodollar Bond Market Slumps

AMSTERDAM — A slump on the Eurodollar bond market last week left prices for straight dollar issues with declines averaging more than two points, and issuing

great," one dealer said. The yield on the market's five-year Canadian government note bearing 14.375 percent, rose nearly 50 basis points over the

Dealers said the poor results of found," one dealer said.

Exempond Vields Week Ended June 16 Ind. long term, USS..... Ind. medium term, US\$. Can.\$ medium term..... French fr. medium term. Int'l inst. lg term yen m term and the potential losses are still

Week Ended June 18

Eurodollar deposit rates jumpe about nervously Priday, gaming as much as % percentage point. Six-month deposits were indicated in a bid-asked range of 161/2 to 16% percent late in the day.

Dealers predicted that two new

probably would take a beating.

Late Friday, Morgan Stanley In-ternational, which is heading the syndicate for a \$50 million, fiveyear issue of Ohio Edison Finance N.V., the financing arm of the U.S. utility, said there were no plans to withdraw the issue, despite diffi-cult market conditions. A coupon of 161/2 percent has been indicated for the paper, but underwriters said it could end up higher. Final terms should be set no later than Thursday.

The \$75-million, seven-year is-154-percent coupon.



died out at the end of the week.
"A lot of money has been lost

EUROBONDS

bellwether issue, a \$750 million, week. At a middle price of 96% on Friday, the issue was yielding 15.40 percent, up from 14.96 percent a week before.

the U.S. Treasury's latest auction of two-year notes and the threat of growing government budget defi-cits, in the U.S. and elsewhere. have taken the life out of the market. "Everyone's looking for a glimpse of light, some improvement, but so far it's not to be

Int'l inst. lg. term US\$... 14.81 % 15.90 % 16.57 % 16.80 % 13.70 % FL long term 11.62 %

Total Dollar Equivolent Euroci. 12,484.0 11,642.6 0,841.4

Market Turnover

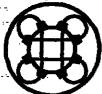
straight dollar issues in the primary market - Finance for Industry and Ohio Edison Finance N.V. -

sue of Finance for Industry, a de-velopment bank for British industry, was given a gray market indi-cation of 964 to 964, for a yield at the middle price of 16.15 percent. The issue price was par, with a



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Expos' Rogers Shuts Out Cubs, 4-0, on 6 Hits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Sieve Rogers
stopped the Chicago Cubs on six
hits and singled in a run and Warren Cromartie homered Friday to
lead the Montreal Expos to a 4-0

Terry Forster (2-3) pitched one inning for the victory, and Vincente
Romo hurled the last inning to
rost his first save. The Reds scored

Rogers (8-3) struck out six batters as he lowered his earned-run average to 1.88 with his sixth complete game and third shutout, He was helped by center fielder Andre Dawson, who threw out Keith Moreland at the plate in the second inning

Braves, 8 Ginats 3

In Atlanta, Bruce Benedict phia defeated the Pirates, 8-3. drove in four runs as the Braves whipped San Francisco, 8-3. Bene dict had a two-run single in the first when the Braves jumped on Renie Martin (2-4) for five runs, and hit his first homer of the season in the fifth after Bob Horner had singled.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2

Out 100 600—1 6 1 Lucas (7) and T.Kennedy; le (7), D.Smith (8), LoCats (9) and

and Hodoes: Fersch, Keener (7). Liftell (7) and Brunning. Sanchag (7). W-Housengn, 1-6. L-Keener, 51. HRs-New York, Fortish Kingman (17).

Lincres (1).

American League

Texas

519 192 290—4 11 0

Minnesolo

Montack, Dorwin (7) and Sundery: Rediern,
Pocelia (4) and Laudrer, W.—Matilack, 2-5, L.—

Rediern, 3-8, HRs.—Texas, L.Johnson (4), 8-Bell

2 (a), Hostetler (7); Minnesots, Warrd (7).

Chicaso

109 159 050—7 8 1

Colffornia

20 000 191—4 11 1

Softson Koosman (7), Berviss (3), Filcary (9)

ond Hill, Feley (8); Zohn, Sonchez (5), Corbett
(9) and Boons, W.—Dotson, 3-7, L.—Zohn, 7-1,

HRs.—Chicaso, Paciprek (4), Kemp (6).

Rainey, B.Stanley (66) and Gedman; Givnn (66), Whitson (6) and Bando, W-42, L.—Sylcivie, 5-3, HR.—Beston, Evans

n (17).
ncisco 801 103 106-9 72 1
110 110 120-4 13 2
soker, Borr (5), Levella (8), Minton (9)
W. Brenty (9); Mohler, Gorber (8),
y (9), Bedrosion (9) and Senedict, W42. L.—Gorber, 53. HRs-Son
on. Evons (6), C.Dovis (7). Atlanta,
(1).

119 000 249-8 13 1 111 010 100-5 11 2

post his first save. The Reds scored twice in the seventh to snap a

FRIDAY BASEBALL streak of 28 scoreless innings by the Dodgers' pitching staff.

Phillies 8, Pirates 3 In Pittsburgh, Garry Maddox drove in three runs and Mike Krukow scattered nine hits as Philadel-

> Mets 5, Cardinals 3 Cardinals 5, Mets 4

In St. Loius, Ellis Valentine and Wally Backman each hit two-run singles as New York rallied for five runs in the ninth inning off St. Louis relief ace Bruce Sutter to beat the Cardinals, 5-3, in the first In Cincinnati, Pedro Guerrero game of their doubleheader. Willie

Saturday's and Friday's Major League Line Scores

Konson City 201 000 000— 3 6 1 3edfile 002 122 30x—10 12 0 Creet, G_tockson (5), Armstrang (7) and Guirt, Seotile. VandeSerg (8), Andersen (9) and Sweet, W—Beattle, 4-4, L—Creet, 1-3, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 4-4, L—Creet, 1-3, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 4-4, L—Creet, 1-3, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 1-4, L—Creet, 1-3, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 1-4, L—Creet, 1-4, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 1-4, L—Creet, 1-4, HR—Kanson City, Offs (7). Beattle, 1-4, Legisland, 1-4,

Battimore 001 001 100 005 000 0-3 10 2
New York 186 001 100 000 000 1-4 17 6
ALG-sper, T.Mortinez (8), Stocklard (7),
Grimslev (10), G.Dovis (14) and Dempsey;
Guidry, Frazier (7), Gossape (8), Erickson (12),
LaRoche (14) and Wyneger, W.—LeRoche, 1-1,
L.—G.Devis, 6-1.
Miltroukee

Mulrousiese, Yourd 2 (11), Thomas (14), Copper (11), Defrail, Hebner (2).

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Clancy, J.Mc.Loushile (11) and Whitt,
B.Marlinez (11); Kingman, Owchinko (11),

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tripled and scored on Mike SciosCHICAGO — Steve Rogers
cia's single in the 11th inning, leadopped the Chicago Cubs on six
ing Los Angeles over the Reds, 3-2.

enth inning, salvaging a 5-4 victory ings with relief help from Paul ings with relief help from Paul Mirabella and Steve Comer, who for St. Louis in the second game. picked up his fourth save. Astros 7, Padres 2

In Houston, Nolan Ryan struck out 11 batters and Alan Knicely drove in three runs to lead the Astros past San Diego, 7-2. Ryan (6-8) did not give up a hit until one out in the fourth inning and wound up with an eight-hitter.

Orioles 4, Yankees 1

In the American League, in New York, Jim Palmer and Tippy Mar-tinez combined on a three-hitter as Baltimore beat the Yankees, 4-1. Palmer (4-3) struck out four and walked five in 84 innings, gaining his 252nd career victory to move ahead of Bob Gibson into 31st place on the all-time victory list.

Rengers 3, Twiss 2 In Minneapolis, Minn., Terry Bogener hit a home run for his

Lorne, 4.3 Line acons, www.horgen.3.5, Lorne, 4.5 Line, 4.5 HRs—Cricope, Loriesti (16).
Colifornic, Re_Jeckson (11).
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Seoftle 900 010 905—1 4 8
Gura, Guisenberry (7) and Wathan;
F.Bonnister, Stanton (7), Coudill (9), VandeBerg (9) and Butling, W—Gura, 7-3, L—Coudill, 7-3.
HRs—Kinsos, City, Olis (4), Alices (19).

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first major-league hit to spark Tex-

Brewers 5, Tigers 2

cago, 7-2.

In Detoit, Paul Molitor hit a two-run homer to key a three-run Milwaukee third inning as the Brewers defeated the Tigers, 5-2.

Indians 10, Red Sox 3

home run, two doubles and a sin-

gle as the Indians overpowered

Boston, 10-3. John Denny (4-7)

gave up six hits over ?13 innings for the victory.

Royals 4, Mariners 1

Aikens hit two-run homers in the ninth inning to lead the Royals to

a 4-1 victory over the Mariners.

Angels 7, White Sox 2

In Anaheim, Calif., Reggie Jack-son homered for his 2,000th career hit inleading California past Chi-

In Scattle, Amos Otis and Willie

In Cleveland, Tohy Harrah hit a

Blue Jays 6, A's 4

In Oakland, Alfredo Griffin and Lloyd Moseby each drove in two runs as Toronto defeated the A's,

Transactions

HOUSTON-Red

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Cut Hal Lund and Lea

More Sports On Page 15

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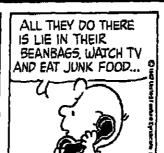
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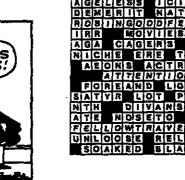
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HOW STUPID YOU LOOK

AND I'LL SHOW YOU







BOOKS

FAMILY TRADE By James Carroll, 417 pp. \$14.95. Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston 02106

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE comes a point in James Carroll's absorbing new novel, "Family Trade," when Jake McKay, the young protagonist, is offered the following moral equation to consider: Jake's family trade, which is international espionage, may well have caused him psychological injury. But what does that count when weighed against the world's avoidance of ma-

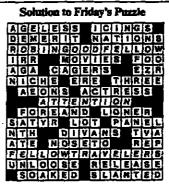
clear catastrophe?

That may well be what was bought with all the lying and withholding of love that went on in his lifetime: a couple of baby steps away from the abyss of Armageddon. Can Jake grasp the huge significance of that? Well— sniff, sniff—he guesses that maybe

after all he can.
Now, James Carroll, himself the son of an American intelligence offi-cer, may well be trying to tell us some-thing significant here. Judging from Jake's somewhat irritating self-ab-sorption. Carroll may be shaking a finger at the generations of Americans who have gotten disillusioned by all the cold war huggermugger of the 1960s and 70s.

On the other hand, maybe he's taking a neutral stand on the issues of national defense and espionage. After all, poor Jake McKay has very good reasons to be disillusioned with his family's line of work. And at the end of "Family Trade," the same people who are cursing the Soviet Union are also damning these United States. Jake was crippled as a baby when a V-2 rocket bomb hit the house in London where his American father and English mother were living. Maybe what Carroll means to say is that all of us who were children in the 1940s were wounded by the war, and our challenge remains to overcome those wounds.

One thing is certain though. As he did in his previous novels, "Madonna Red," "Mortal Friends" and "Fault Lines," Carroll builds his plot with big bright alphabet-blocks of moral



Trade." Myself. I was sufficiently caught up by the story to free about some of its technical problems. I kind of espoyed the early scenes where Jake, as a facetyear student at Georgetown University in 1960, puts to rotte singlehandedly the obnoxious tradition of fresh-man having. These serve to establish Jake's potential for leadership, and thus the letdown of his later langue.

confrontation. Anyone not engaged

by what has come to be known as old-

(ashioned value-conflicts framed in an

old-fashioned povelistic form might just as well stay away from "Family

I found both entertaining and frightening the long flashback to the collapse of Berlin in 1945. The episode in which Jake's father and his companions blow up the surplane in which Hitler might have excaped is a wonderful World War II famisy. The scenes of Russian atrocities are semifying and serve their purpose with hellish effectiveness. All in all, Carroll is a storyteller of growing power, and in "Family Trade" he has bitten off his biggest drama yet and made of it a surpassing banquet.

But I wonder about his having switched away from Jake's point of view to tell the flashback of the fall of Berlin from an omniscient perspec-tive. Obviously, Jake couldn't have ex-perienced it directly, because he was only months old and lying in a crib in London at the time. Just as obviously, he can't be told what happened by an eyewitness to Berlin's collapse, because that would weaken the effect on him of the revelations in the novel's linei section.

The problem seems to be that learning what actually happened in Berlin puts us readers at too much of an advantage over Jake. Knowing what we do about his parents' generation's heroism makes Jake's ignorance seem all the more a weakness in him and heightens his apparent callowness and self-absorption. This is what throws the nove's moral balance out of whack and makes us wonder if Carroll isn't trying to teach us some lesson in patriotism instead of casting light on a tragic dilemna.

But then again, maybe the problem isn't that simple. Maybe it's not possi-ble to contain in a single narrative continuum two generations' opposi attitudes toward warfare. Maybe that's why the form that Carroll has adopted seems so disturbingly old-fashioned. Maybe one just can't frame the problem of national survival quite so conventionally anymore.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Jumbles: MOUSE TAWNY LIQUID INVITE

Answer: What she said an hourglass figure was— A "WAIST" OF TIME





Unacramble these four Jumble one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TARFD

CAMPH

SPICHY

TENCIE

Answerhere: A



WHAT THAT 'SWELL"

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the shove cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

GUY HAD.











MR. WILSON SAYS YOU JUST TOOK ME IN BECAUSE THE JAILS ARE OVERCROWDED.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MOST players of moderate experi-ence play quickly — too quick-ly. They would perform better if they forced themselves to slow do the obvious plays they make are not always the right ones.

Most experts play rather slowly, sometimes too slowly. They double-check everything to make sure that they have not missed an inference or an alternative possibility.

But a handful of top stars, relying on their quick wits and vast experi-ence, do play with considerable rapi-dity. They do not want to tire them-selves mentally by excessive cerebration, and their rapid tempo will some-

times lure the opponents into error.

But even the superfast players have to slow down now and again, when an unfamiliar situation presents itself.
On the diagramed deal, there was a clearcut answer to South's problem.
But he had to rely on brainwork rather than experience.

After South opened one no-trump, North pursued a highly unusual but entirely reasonable course. He gave a Stayman response of two clubs and then "raised" to five diamonds when his partner denied possession of a major suit. The contract proved tricky because South had considerable wasted strength in the heart suit.

The declarer received a spade lead. He won in dummy and led a low trump. East was forced to play low, since his partner might have held a singleton honor, and the finesse of the jack won. By this play South succes-fully guarded against the possibility that all the missing trumps were on his right.

Now South had to think about the location of the missing aces. Should be routinely play East for the club ace? Or assume that West held the

heart ace, in which case it could be ruffed out to provide a discard of a club from the dominy?

There were four possible arrange ments of the missing aces. If West had any play would fail. The other way around, any play would succeed. If West held both aces, it was important to play hearts. If East held both, South would have to rely on clubs.

Luckily it occurred to South that the fourth position could not exist. If East beld two aces, in addition to the king-queen of diamonds he was

KY LA

m-of

1/4

known to have, he would have opened the bidding.

So the heart king was led, and although West played low smoothly, South threw a club from the dunmy and made his come but not like the dunmy and made his come has passed. and made his game by well-reasoned play. Notice that it was important to play hearts before cashing the diamond ace, since a re-entry might have been needed to the closed hand, and the spade re-entry was not entirely

NORTH ♥— **♦ 10987652**

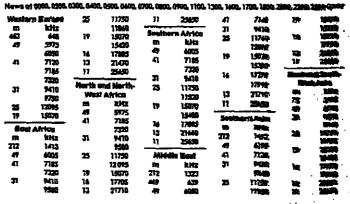
EAST(D) **◆10976 ▽J97342** ♥A1083 ♦EQ4 **4**AQ974

◆QJ5 ♥KQ6 ♣K1053

1N.T. Pass Pass 20 Pass Pass West led the spade teri.

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changes," Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, the chairman of the

club, said. "Last year, we spent £3

million to improve Court 1 and

give the players a new restaurant,

lounge and quiet room. This year,

we're concentrating on other areas

that are equally as important to the equation of staging a success-

McEnroe, the defending men's singles champion and No. 1 seed,

who will play the traditional open-

ing match on the center court

Monday, and Bjorn Borg, the five

time champion, who is not here,

Club officials dearly wanted to

underscore Wimbledon's current

invite Borg, even if it meant grant-

ing him a special exemption from the qualifying, which he would have been obligated to play be-cause of his failure to commit to

the minimum number of grand

prix tournaments this year. But af-

ter meeting with leaders of the

sport in Monte Carlo, Burnett and other members of the tourna-

ment's management committee re-

alized that an exemption for Borg would lob the men's game into

There seems little concern in of-

deeper chaos.

The conflicting status of John

ful tournament.

BILBAO, Spain — England de-feated Czechoslovakia, 2-0, on Sunday to secure a berth in the second round of the World Cup

West Germany kept its hopes alive with a 4-1 victory over Chile, and Spain defeated Yugoslavia, 2-

On Saturday, the Soviet Union defeated New Zealand, 3-0, to have the way for a showdown with sortland Tuesday to decide who joins Brazil from Group 6 in the the Soviet Union through to

-Poland and Cameroon played to
-Poland and Cameroon played to
10.0 draw — leaving Group I still
eary confused. And Belgium,
chang little of the drive that
laned it to defeat Argentina, oversme El Salvador, 1-0. In its victory over Czechoslova-

asive errors and scored twice within the space of five minutes.

After dominating the first half. Fagland finally broke through in 62d minute when the Czechoslook goalkeeper, Stanislay Seman impped a corner from Ray Wilins and Trevor Francis slammed home a ROAL

in Jake's point

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Five minutes later Paul Mariner hit a shot that did not look dangerour but Czechoslovak defender lozef Barmos, in trying to stop it, much the ball past Seman just inside the post.

Czechoslovakia bas to defeat France Thursday to stand a chance of advancing to the second round. Knwait and France, the other teams in the group, meet Monday.

Karl Heinz Rummenigge led the
West German attack with three

gals. Uwe Reinders, who came on as a second half substitute, scored West Germany's other tally, while Gustavo Moscoso netted Chile's goal one minute from the end of the match in Gijon.

Rummenigge opened the scoring after nine minutes when he drove a low shot that Mario Osben, Chile's gealkeeper, let slip under his body.
After their flying start the West Germans never looked back.

West Germany faced elimination from the tournament had it lost to Chile following its upset 2-1 loss to Algeria in its opening game. "I am happy that the nerve-racking days are over," said West Ger-

man manager Jupp Derwall, un-able to hide his relief. "But this victory over Chile must be regarded only as a first step forward.

England Crushes Eagles

The Associated Press HARTFORD, Conn. — Eng-mas national rugby union squad completed a tour of North Ameri-With a 39-0 victor over the U.S. national team, the Pages. Tour captain Steve Smith and winger Tony Swift each scored two tries for England.

Ickx Leads

At Le Mans

Porsche Trio

LE MANS, France — Belgian Jacky Ickx and Briton Derek Bell

ed a Possche sweep to an over-whelming victory in the 50th Le Mans 24-hour road race Sunday.

The triumph was a record sixth for loke, 36, and the third for Bell,

0, who shared his two previous

They crossed the line in a works Porsche 956T, leading the two other factory cars, driven by Aus-

tralian Vern Schuppan with West German Jöchen Mass, and Ameri-cans Huriey Haywood and Al Hol-

bert and Jürgen Barth of West

ickx and Bell, however, were

two laps - about 27 kilometers -

ahead of Schuppan and Mass, hav-

ing led the race from the ninth

The winning car, held back by new fuel consumption rules, still covered 359 laps at an average speed of 204.128 kilometers per

Despite a challenge in the opening hours of the race by the works Ford C100s and French Rondeaus

and WM-Peugeots, the Porsches always were in command.

other cars on top of the hourly leader board. But when the Hay-

wood-Holbert Porsche was listed in the lead at the fifth hour, the

Porsche team never left the top.

lekx and Bell took over at the

ninth hour after a wheel bearing

Problem delayed the leader.
Only 18 of the 55 starters fin-

The U.S. father-and-son team

Mario and Michael Andretti,

among the favorites, was forced

out before the race started. Race

officials told them less than an hour before the start that their Mi-

rage-Ford failed to meet technical

The official reason was that an

oil radiator positioned behind the

arbox could spill oil dangerously

"It's beyond my comprehension

how they run this place," the elder Andretti said. "They are supposed

to be professionals. They spent a

full day scrutineering our car, they

gave us a bassie in the first qualify-

ing session because a mirror was sticking out maybe a half inch too

gearbox could sput on the event of an accident.

ished the grueling event.

Early pit stops temporarily put

hour, a circuit record.

victories with Ickx.

For Chile, the loss meant that it cannot qualify for the second round no matter how it fares against Algeria.

In Valencia, Spain fell behind in the 10th minute, when Ivan Gudelj drove home Vladimir Petrovic's pass from the right

But Spain evened the score on a doubtful penalty, which was taken twice. Yugoslav sweeper Velimir

WORLD CUP SOCCER Zojec was judged to have tripped

Miguel Alonso inside the penalty by Danish referee Henning Lund-Sorensen, but a video-tape reply showed the infringment took place outside the box.

Roberto Lopez Ufarte struck the first penalty kick wide of the target Lund-Sorensen ordered the kick to be retaken because goal-keeper Dragan Pantelic had moved too soon and Juanito stepped up to put Spain level.

Substitute Enrique Saura gave Spain the victory in the 66th min-ute when jammed the ball in from the near post after a corner kick by Ufarte.

Play Defended

After the game in Eiche against El Salvador, Belgium coach Guy Thys defended his team's lackluster play by claiming that his team had not intended to score a lot of goals. "After Hungary's win against El Salvador it was better to forget goal difference. The only thing was to win," Thys said. El Salvador coach Florencio

Pipo Rodriguez said that he had expected his team's defensive approach to produce a better result than the 10-1 drubbing by Hungary. "I think Hungary played better soccer than Beigium but then Beigium played a controlled game simply to get a result," he added.

The only goal came as a result of El Salvador's rough play. Francisco Osorto was shown the yellow card for a foul on Erwin Vanderbergh and Ludo Coeck gave Belgium the lead in the 19th minute on the ensuing free kick from about 30 meters.

Belgium now has four points from its two matches, but it is still not certain of qualifying for the next round. If Argentina, which defeated Hungary 4-1, defeats El Salvador as expected, then Belgi-um needs at least a tie with Hungary to qualify.

Poland's coach, Anton Piechniczek, said his team gave a disappointing performance in its 0-0 draw with Cameroon in La Coru-

two goals," Piechniczek said. "I And waiting in the wings at 215 used an attacking formation, but are Jack Nickhaas (74/70/71) and only Andrzej Buncol played very well. Overall, my players have the capacity to do very much better."

But Cameroon and Lamp Wadkins (73/76/67), Dan used to present the present capacity to do very much better."

But Cameroon and Lamp Wadkins (73/76/67), Dan used to present the present capacity to do very much better." But Cameroon coach Jean Vin-

against Italy next week. While enjoying territorial advan-tage for much of the game, Poland

only once came close to scoring. In the 34th minute, Wlodzimierz Ciolek headed against the bar from close range. The rebound came to Grzegorz Lato, whose header was stopped by a diving Thomas N'Kono, the Cameroon goalkeeper.
The four Group I teams have

drawn their opening two matches. The last two games — Peru vs. Po-land on Tuesday and Cameroon vs. Italy on Wednesday - will determine the two teams to advance. If those matches also are drawn, the teams that have scored the most goals will advance. If still tied, then the qualifiers will be

picked by a lottery.

In Malaga, the Soviet Union, with Vladimir Vessonov orchestrating its moves, against displayed some of the fluid, swift and stylish soccer it had shown in its 2-1 loss to Brazil. The Soviet breakthrough came

midway through the first half when striker Oleg Blokhin un-locked the New Zealand defense with a sprint down the left. His cross found Andrei Bal, whose shot was blocked but rebounded to Yuri Gavrilov, who shot home from close range.
In the second half, the Soviet

team stepped up the pace. Blokhin scored one goal and then set up another for Sergey Baltacha. Afterwards, Soviet manager Konstantin Beskov warned: "Scotland will have to play very well to



Steve Summer of New Zealand gives chase to the Soviet Union's Alexander Chivadze and the ball. Chivadze won the race and the Soviet Union won the game, 3-0, in Malaga on Saturday.

Wimbledon Becomes **Players Tournament**

By Neil Amour New York Times Service WIMBLEDON, England — The 16-page brochure includes a wel-

coming message from the chair-man, a map of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, important telephone numbers, how to find a practice court and ticket To the assonishment of many

players here for Monday's start of Wimbledon championships the brochure is specifically designed for them — not for deben-ture holders, media representa-tives, tennis politicos, ticket touts Wimbledon is a tournament in

transition, an institution trying to retain the dignity of its historic past while learning sometimes painfully, that tennis now dances to a disco beat and not to a waltz.

The more publicized changes in this year's championships are the this year's championships are the extra day (Sunday) for the men's singles final, a 77-percent increase in prize money, expanded catering and service facilities on the grounds and the advance sale of anding room seats for the last four days that probably will end the customary overnight camping queues outside the club.

More Changes

To the players, however, the new informational brochure, more and better practice facilities, increased ticket allowances, and the establishment of a player liaision committee are equally significant signs of Wimbledon's sensitivity in the face of mounting criticism. "We are making a lot of

ed four former champions — Lee

Trevino, Arnold Palmer, Jerry Pate

and Hubert Green — as well as

Gary Player and Severiano Ballest-

eros, a former British Open and

But the most frustrated man at

Pebble Beach continues to be

Nicklaus. He is hitting the ball tee

to green as well, or perhaps better,

than anyone. But, again Saturday,

Nicklaus made only one putt long-

er than his putter and missed one

shorter than his magicless wand, a

21/2-footer at the 12th that he called

"the easiest putt of the lot and I

Nicklaus also was obviously per-

"Last year, this became a two-

turbed that he had made up little

ground on "two easy days ...

man tournament," said Graham

"Now, you have so many more

six-under-par people have come down and the Watsons and Nick-

lauses have come on. It should be a

Masters champion.

missed that one, too."

with no wind."

ficial circles that the absence of five of world's top 10 men (Borg, Ivan Lendi, Guillermo Vilas, José Luis Clerc and Eliot Teltscher) will affect the tournament. Wimbledon drew record crowds in 1973 despite a massive player boycott that Often accused of smuggess.

Wimbledon has become image-conscious enough to hire a public relations firm to represent the championships for the first time. Competition from the French and U.S. Opens and recent complaints from Lendl, Vitas Gerulaitis, Harold Solomon and other pros over insufficient practice time and administrative indifference have glazed the club's mauve and green

The McEnroe Affair

So has the aftershock of The McEnroe Affair. One year after the tempestuous American created front-page headlines on the court and then spurned the champions' dinner, Wimbledon seems willing to forgive and forget. Committee representatives located and roundup the three trophies that McEnroe never received or simply forgot to pick up after his four-set victory over Borg in last year's singles final. A quiet dialogue has also begun between committee representatives and John P. McEnroe Sr. in an effort to avoid future communication problems with the

"We're starting a clean slate this nament referee, who was subjected to four-letter abuse from McEnroe

on opening day last year and then subsequently fined McEnroe.

In reflecting on last year's tumultuous fortnight, Sir Brian said that Hoyles had, in fact, been "too leniant" and should have disqualified McEnroe on opening-day.
"The general understanding is

that the behavior will be better than last year." Hoyles stressed, strengthened by a stricter code of conduct, more grand prix supervi-sors and a clause in the grand prix rules that allows for instant disqualification during a match.

For once, the quality of the club's grass courts seems a secondary issue. After the "retirement" last year of Jack Yardley, the longtime groundsman, the 10-man grounds staff was divided into teams and given responsibility for

specific courts. But from a practical side. Wimbledon is giving ground in once uncharted domains. For example, the top eight men and women seeds each will be allowed one friend in the locker room throughout the tournament, a major concession from previous years when only a select few were accorded such luxuries.

There have been criticism of Wimbledon in the past," Sir Brian said. "I think a lot of the criticisms are unjustified. Gerulaitis says all we did last year was improve the tea room. Damn it, we spent £3 million, and it's all for the play-

Watson, Rogers Take Lead at U.S. Open As Devlin Fades Those of never got their wheels in place and missed the cut includ-

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif. - After two days of relative nonentities forging their way to prominence, the elite of the golfing world made their way to the top of the U.S. Open scoreboard Saturday at the Peoble Beach Golf Links.

Tom Watson had seven birdies for a 68 Saturday and tied for the lead with defending British Open champion Bill Rogers at four-under-par 212. Rogers shot a 69 on this calm, good-for-scoring day on the Monterey peninsula.

Just off this pace at 214 is a formidable quartet: defending Open champ David Graham (73/72/69), 198 E Open runner-up George Burns (72/72/70), second-round leader Bruce Devlin (70/69/75) and Scott Simpson (73/69/72).

Pohl (72/74/70), Bobby Clampett from a first-hole bogey and closed cent was in a much better frame of (71/73/72), who was ned for the with a classic rush as he got his mind. We have shown that we lead on the back nine Saturday but sixth and seventh birdies of the

holes, and Larry Rinker are at par Rinkler, who played the minitour two years before earning his tour card in 1981, is susceptible to

got hot and shot a 67 then balbooned to a 75 Saturday. In all, 13 players are within four shots entering Sunday's final 18 holes. And six of them have won major championships.

extremes. He started out with a 74.

Rogers, the master of the straight drive and the crisp, precise iron, had birdies on the 14th and 15th holes but took a 17th-hole bogey and finished shakily, missing a four-foot attempt on the final hole for a birdie that would have given him the lead alone. He opened the

Open with a 70/73. can match the best teams and I am bogeyed three of the last four day at the 16th and 18th holes.

"I have a very good feeling about my swing and I can't wait to get out there to play tomorrow," stunning reversal — three bogeys and a triple bogey 6 for a 42.

The 17th, a par 3 of 219 yards said Watson, who shot 72s in his first two rounds. "I've had two pretty good chances to win the Open before. I hope the third ne's a charm.

"Sometimes, it only takes one good swing to turn your whole feeling about your game around. Maybe I made that swing today the three-iron to three feet for a birdie at the [204-yard] 12th. I hadn't hit a shot with that kind of

authority all week."

Graham thrilled the crowd by
Carmel Bay with a 35-foot birdie putt on the 18th green to move firmly into contention.

Burns - the third-round threeshot Open leader last year, who fell to Graham's closing 66 - who shot a steady round that included birdies at the sixth, 12th, 14th and

On Friday, Burns learned that I'll just hang in what Pebble giveth, Pebble taketh best I can." away. On the front side Burns shot

Lonse Wheek Devlin, after leading the first two rounds, no longer seems to be

uriple-bogey 6.

with the wind blowing into the

players' faces, was the worst of all.

Burns pulled a 1-iron to the sand-

and-rock embankment that slopes

down to the beach of Carmel Bay.

Burns took a swipe at it, and suc-

ceeded only in embedding the ball in the sand. He declared an un-

playable lie and took a penalty

drop in the rough. He chipped on

in 4 and then took two putts for a

a factor. He had opened up a 2stroke lead after the second round with birdies on the last two holes. "I'm not going to be a fool and sit here and tell you I'm going to win the golf tournament," Devlin said

Friday. "If the wheels come off,

six consecutive birdies for 30, six off, certainly loosened Saturday under par. The back nine was a when he shot a 75.

The wheels, if they did not come



Kevin Akins wins the U.S. Outdoor shot put championship.

Lewis Scores 2d Double in 100, Long Jump

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. - Cari Lewis scored a double in the long jump and the 100-meter dash for the second year in a row in the USA Outdoor Track and Field Championships here Saturday night.

Lewis, a 20-year-old sophomore at the University of Houston, won the 100 in 10.11 seconds, edging Calvin Smith. Lewis then took the long jump at 27 feet, 10 inches. (8.48 meters)

His 100 clocking broke the meet record of 10.13 he set last year. Smith stayed with Lewis for about the first 80 meters, but Lewis pulled away and raised his index finger in victory as he sped past

the tape.
Immediately after crossing the finish line, he headed for the long jump area, where the trials and final were scheduled to begin about

10 minutes later. No athlete had won the 100 and long jump twice in a row in the national championships since Malcolm Ford did it three times, from plished the double last year, it was the first time it had been done since Jesse Owens did it in 1936.

vorite, Benita Fitzgerald, in a time of 12.86 seconds, which equalled the three-year-old U.S. mark held

In Friday's events, unheralded Although the performances would be exceptional for most athletes, they were rather routine for

Lewis, who is ranked No. 1 in the world in both events. His career best in the 100 is 10.00 seconds, the fastest ever at sea level and the third best in history. And his career best in the long jump is 28-314, also the best ever at sea level and second on the

all-time list. He said that the reason for his somewhat disappointing jump was that it was almost a comedown after his 100 title.

"I was so pleased with my run-ning all weekend that I wasn't Angust." thinking too much about the in the men's shot put, Kevin Ak-jump," Lewis said. "In the 100, I ins won with a heave of 69-9½, his could not have been beaten by best ever outdoors. anybody in world history. In other events, Stephanie High-tower tied the U.S. record in the

women's 100-meter hurdles. It was Hightower's third straight victory

by Deby LaPlante. Evelyn Ashford beat back the

challenge of Jamaican Merlene Ottey to take the women's 100 in 10.96, the fastest time in the world this year and the fifth-fastest of all Ashford holds the U.S. record of

10.90, and earlier this year a 10.97 clocking changed her mind about making 1982 a rest year. She said that she now intends to make a serious run at the world mark of 10.88 held by Marlies Gohr of East Germany. "I think I can do it this year," she said. "I'm going to try and peak at Zurich, Switzerland, in

Triple Jump Upset

Ria Stalman of the Netherlands won the women's discus at 203-10,

erasing the meet mark. in the national championships.

She took command midway ever to throw the javelin over 300 through her race and beat the fa- feet, only managed 289-9, but still

Robert Cannon upset Willie "The Entertainer" Banks in the triple jump final.

Cannon got off his winning jump of 55 feet, three-quarters

In Friday's events, unheralded

inch on his final attempt. Paul Jor-dan was second at 54-10% and Banks, the U.S. record holder and crowd favorite because of his entertaining style of jumping, was. third at 54-10%. In the men's 400-meter hurdles

semifinal, Edwin Moses was a late scratch with a recurring injury. Moses, the overwhelming favorite and unbeaten in 72 hurdles finals since 1977, said he suffered a muscle strain high in the rear of his right leg while warming up. There were several other notable

withdrawals for various reasons. They included Stanley Floyd and Cuba's Silvio Leonard in the 100, double Olympic gold medalist Alberto Juantorena of Cubs and Don Paige in the 800, Greg Foster and Tonie Campbell in the 110 hurdles, and Anthony Ketchum in

Kemp's Grand Slam Powers White Sox Over Angels, 7-6 Jeff Keener the loss in his first ma-jor-league decision. four-run second inning in support of Steve Carlton's nine-hit pitching ning with his fifth consecutive sin- hits each, leading the Mariners

ANAHEIM, Calif. — Steve Kemp drove in five runs with a grand slam home run and a sacrifice fly to power the Chicago White Sox to a 7-6 victory over the California Angels Saturday.
Trailing 4-2, the White Sox load-

ed the bases in the fifth against loser Geoff Zahn on Harold Baines' infield single, a hit batter, and a walk. Luis Sanchez relieved Zahn and struck out Ron LeFlore, but Tony Bernazard singled to pull Chicago within one run.
Kemp followed with his fourth grand slam of his career.

California's Rod Carew extended his hitting streak to 23 games with two singles, breaking the Angels' club record set by Sandy Alomar in 1970.

Rangers 6, Twis 3

In Minneapolis, Minn., Buddy Bell hit two homers, driving in three runs, and Dave Hostetler added a solo home run to lead Texas to a 6-3 victory over Minnesota. Jon Matlack (2-5) allowed seven hits in 6% innings, walking three and striking out three. Danny Darwin pitched the final 2% mnines for his second save.

Bine Jays 3, A's 1

In Seattle, Jim Beattle struck out
In Oakland, Calif., Damaso
Garcia triggered a two-run 12th in
Gray and Al Cowens had three

Gray and Al Cowens had three

gle and Garth lorg and Lloyd Moseby doubled in runs, giving Toronto a 3-1 victory over the A's. It was Oakland's fifth loss in a fourth consecutive victory after Brewers 10, Tigers 3

In Detroit, Robin Yount hit a

pair of two-run homers and Gor-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

man Thomas and Cecil Cooper also hit two-run home runs to give Milwaukee a 10-3 drubbing of the Tigers. The loss was the sixth in a row for Detroit

Red Sox 7, Indians 3 · In Cleveland. Dave Stapleton singled in two runs with the bases

loaded to highlight a four-run sixth inning and lead Boston to a 7-3 victory over the Indians. Yankees 4, Orioles 3 In New York, Willie Randolph St.Louis in New York, wante reason for third Philadelphia score Butch Wynegar from third base with one out in the 16th, lifting the Yankees to a 4-3 victory

over Baltimore. Mariners 10, Royals 3 past Kansas City, 10-3. Beattle scattered six hits and walked two in seven innings as he posted his starting the season with four losses. He got off to a rocky start as he gave up a two-run homer to Amos Otis in the first inning. Mets 8, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, George Foster went 5-for-5 and Dave Kingman hit a three-run homer to cap a four-run eighth, carrying New York to an 8-5 victory over the Cardinals. The Cardinals took a 5-4 lead in the seventh on an RBI single by Dane lorg but the Mets rallied for four unearned runs in the eighth to hand rookie

In Cincinnati, Pedro Guerrero

drove in both Los Angeles runs his for with a sacrifice grounder and a year. seventh-inning home run to back the five-hit pitching of Fernando Valenzuela (9-5) and carry the Dodgers to a 2-1 victory over the Reds. Valenzuela struck out four and did not issue a walk to become the National League's first minegame winner. Bruce Berenyi (5-7), the loser, allowed only five hits.

Phillies 8, Pirates 3 in Pittsburgh, Garry Maddox hit a two-run double to highlight a

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE

AMERICAN LEAGUE W L Pet. GB Boston
18 27 985 -- Detroit
34 27 985 -- Detroit
35 29 957 2 Akilwoukes
35 29 922 39 Bettimere
35 30 924 4 New York
27 21 450 895 Cleveland
25 41 99 1394 Teconta 27/2 5 619 — 566 31½ 513 61½ 409 111½ 401 12½ 402 12½

and lead Philadelphia past the Pirates, 8-3. Carlton (8-7) struck out seven and walked one in pitching his fourth complete game of the Expos 5, Cubs 2

White's two-out, two-run double highlighted a four-run eighth that helped Montreal overcome the Cubs, 5-2. Padres 7, Astros 1 In Houston, Broderick Perkins

In Chicago, pinch-hitter Jerry

rapped a two-run pinch single, and Alan Wiggins followed with a tworun triple as San Diego exploded for five seventh-inning runs to down the Astros, 7-1. The Padres' John Montefusco (6-4) and reliever Gary Lucas combined on a sixhitter, with Lucas earning his ninth

Giants 9, Braves 4

In Atlanta, Chili Davis' grandsiam homer capped a six-run rally in the minth inning as San Francis-co stormed from behind to defeat the Braves, 9-4. The victory went to Giant reliever Gary Lavelle (4-2). The Braves had taken a 4-3 lead on Rufino Linares' home run off

SPORTS BRIEFS

Ice Hockey Group Tightens Rules NICE. France - The international Ice Hockey Federation tightened

its rules on the use of dual citizens in World championship play at its annual congress. Dual citizens must now have resided for at least three years in the country they represent, according to the regulations adopted Friday. The rule is aimed at fostering mative talent in such countries as Italy, Austria, West germany and Holland, who frequently bolstered their world championship teams by late additions of players from North American college or pro ranks who could establish citizenship.

Cam Fella Captures Cane Pace

YONKERS, N.Y. - Cam Fella withstood a closing rush from Merges and won the rich Cane Pace, the first leg of pacing's Triple Crown, at Yonkers Raceway Saturday. Driven by Pat Crowe, Cam Fella scored by 11/4 lengths over Merger. Lon Todd Hanover finished third. The second leg of the triple crown is the Little Brown Jug on Sept. 25. The final leg is the Messenger Stakes on Oct. 16.

Navratilova Defeats Mandlikova

EASTBOURNE, England — Top seeded Martina Navratilova defeated third-seeded Hana Mandiikova, 6-4, 6-3, Saturday in the final of the Eastbourne women's international tennis tournament, the last warm-up event before this week's All-England Championships. In Bristol, John Alexander defeated Tim Mayotte, 6-3, 6-4, in the final of the Bristol tennis tournament, his first grand prix title in almost two years.

Avowal Easily Wins Canadian Oaks

TORONTO - Avowal, ridden by Brian Swatnk, led every step of the way in scoring an impressive 13%-length victory Saurday over longshot Anythingyoucando in the the Canadian Oaks at Woodbine.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

wide, but they can't find this until an hour before the race." More Sports On Page 13

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The men who N choreographed the summit meetings in Versailles and Bonn early this month are called "Sherpas." The etymology is easy: Sherpas are members of a Tibetan people renowned for their skill as mountain guides. When Sir Edmund Hillary's team reached the summit of Mount

Everest in 1953. Sherpa Tenzing was widely celebrated. (Many thought that Sherpa was his first name, but Sherpa Tenzing was the equivalent of New Zealander

Edmund Hillary.) Lexicographer Sol Steinmetz of Barnhart Books has, as usual, the first citation on file. A New York Times account of a Khrushchev-Eisenhower meeting in 1959 ran: There was an array of experts -Sherpa guides, as one British wit put it — behind the mountaineers at the summit."

The British are good at diplomatic coinages; "summit" itself was a term put into the language of high-wire statecraft by Winston Churchill. American cookie-pushers are less vivid; the hot new word at the Versailles economic summit was "differentiation," a fairly dull moniker for treating countries behind the Iron Curtain singly rather than as a bloc.

At a briefing in the White House Roosevelt Room before the trip, a passel of pundits was treated to the inside lingo of the National Se-curity Council when Gen. Robert (Bud) McFarlane — a member of "Haig's Junta," on temporary duty as deputy national security adviser — made one of his rare public ap-

"In the run-up to this Eureka seech . . . " began Gen, McFarspeech . . . * lane, talking about the preparations for President Reagan's address to his college in Eureka, III., in May. At that point, the pundit sitting next to me jotted down a

"Run-up?" Assiduous research (I called Sol again) shows this, too, to be a Britishism. In cricket, a player gains with a fairly descriptive title, momentum before bowling the ball by running up to the point of releasing it; in British politics, a period before votting is called the control of the state of the control of the cont run-up to election.

AMERICA CALLING

The general's superior, national security adviser William Clark, is no stranger to Haigravations, hav-ing served as a civilian in the State Department for nearly a year. In his first public speech in his new a collection of banalities piled on obfuscations, laced with sycofancy footwork — he came up with a Stranglovism that might just

be the euphemism of the year. The subject was military strategy, which he viewed as "a planning continuum." At the lower end of that spectrum was the training of foreign troops and the supply to them of our "support capability." And then: "At the higher end of the conflict spectrum . . . any conflict with the Soviet Union could expand to global dimen-

Nobody is sure exactly what Clark meant in that speech — it was a lulu of obfuscation and banalities — but some of us sus-pect that "the higher end of the conflict spectrum" is a way of not

THE MIDDLE-INITIAL problem, treated in this space last week, seems especially acute in women. A composite correspondent, Hen-rietta Legion, complains that she was distressed, when first married to a Jones, at having to choose between middle names: Was it to be Henrietta Yolanda Jones, using her given middle name, or Henriet ta Legion Jones, using her maiden name as a middle name?

The Lexicographic Irregular whose name is Legion says she rejected the thought of two middle initials — Henrietta Y.L. Jones as confusing, and then went on to reject a middle name entirely. She thinks of a middle initial as masculine or pretentious, or both, and tends not to use one. In the case of women who become famous, there is a tendency to use the maiden name as a middle name, as if to signal to old school chums that, yes, the Sandra O'Connor they are reading about was the Sandra Day with whom they went to school, or to use the married name only in

personal affairs, such as joint checking accounts. Betsy Wade, a Times colleague, analyzed a list of the Women's Media Group, an organization with a fairly descriptive title, which meets once a month. Of the

The Yank at Oxford

Shaking Things Up at Magdalen College

Nicholas D. Kristof Washington Past Service

OXFORD, England — Charcoal smoke and the pungent smell of sizzling sausages wafted through the stone buildings of Oxford University's ancient Magdalen College. Illuminated under colored lights was the perpetrator of this affront to tradition, speaking in an unmistakable American accent. He is Keith B. Griffin, the new president of the college, a Yank at Oxford.

As a guardian of traditions, seemingly impervious to the 20th century. Oxford is a pinnacle of English culture. For an American, a colonial, to preside over Magadalen College is a bit like Oral Roberts University electing Hugh Herner as president.

Keith Griffith is quiet and unobtrusive, a

scholar who wishes he could spend more time on research. But there is a more vigorous side to him: the man of change who doesn't believe, for example, in providing servants for students or maintaining centuries-old formality in his president's house.

The son of a U.S. Army officer, Griffin spent his childhood around the world as his father served in Latin America and Japan. He spent his last two years in high school in Killeen, Texas, where he met his future wife. Dixie, and won a scholarship to Williams College in Massachusetts. Then he won a Marshall scholarship to Oxford University. In 1960 the young couple married at Oxford, and Griffin began to study for a graduate degree in economics at Balliol College.

Return to Oxford

"The food was terrible and the heating was atrocious, so we were rather pleased to go' after two years, he recalled. They moved to Santiago, Chile, where he was a visiting pro-fessor, and then to Algeria, where he advised the government on agricultural planning. While in Algiers, Griffin cabled Magdalen to inquire about an opening as economics tutor.

A return cable advised him to fly to England promptly for an interview, and to bring a tuxedo. A few days later he was elected a teaching fellow of Magdalen College.

The College of St. Mary Magdalen is one of the richest and most beautiful of Oxford. Founded in 1458, it looms over the River Cherwell on more than 100 acres of fields and forests at the edge of the city. It has a reputation for having rich, arrogant young men as students and is considered one of the most aristocratic of the 35 Oxford colleges.

Magdalen, like the others loosely grouped together as Oxford University, is autonomous. It selects and generally instructs its own students. The fellows (breezily known as dons) meet with students in one-on-one sessions to discuss essays the students have written. Magdalen College has about 450 stu-

For centuries its name has been pro-

nounced "Maudlin." For consistency, this requires the chaplain to pronounce Mary Magialen as "Mary Maudlin" in his prayers.

In 1979 the college president retired. After a series of meetings, but no campaigning, the dons met in the chapel and filled out their ballots in Latin. Griffin was elected, the second American to head an Oxford college. The late Arthur L. Goodbart of University College was the first. At 40, Griffin also was the youngest head of an Oxford college elected since World War II.

"Many of us wanted an energetic president . . . to shake things up a bit." said law tutor Roger J. Smith. "The college was in the 19th century and needed to be brought into the 20th century.

First to get shaken up was the president's lodging, a magnificent six-bedroom stone house in the midst of the college buildings. Students and fellows watched - some pleased, some aghast — as the decor was changed from largely Victorian to what one student called "modern American tacky." The dons were invited to — and some per-plexed by — a barbecue in the backyard.

Previously, custom had ordained that a visitor wear an academic gown when calling on the president. Griffin announced he did not expect his visitors to wear gowns. More controversial was his decision last

ear to dismiss many old college employees. Many of them were "scouts" - typically, elderly women who woke students up in the morning, made their beds, washed their teacups and sometimes even polished their shoes and did their laundry. Griffin an-nounced that there would be fewer scouts and they would be obliged only to vacuum the rooms and empty the wastepaper baskets.

"To put it blundly," Griffin said, "it seemed to me absurd that in the last quarter

of the 20th century, undergraduates should not be making their own beds." Aside from occasional grumblings about making their beds, most students seem oblivious to Griffin. But Dixie Griffin startled the English students with her vivacious manner and strong Texas accent. An active, outspo-

ken women with no English reserve she has been known to dance disco with the students. Keith Griffin is more reticent, anything but a jovial backslapper. Although he became a British citizen last year he remains an American in almost everyone's mind.

The Britons in the college were taken aback when Sally J. Kenney, an American student from Des Moines, was elected the 1981-82 president of the junior common room, the undergraduate organization.
"We couldn't believe it." said one English

student. "First an American president. Then an American JCR president - and she was a

Griffin still tutors some students in his specialty, economics of developing countries.



Dixie and Keith Griffin at Magdalen.

Author of 13 books and countless articles in both English and Spanish. Griffin has not abandoned his scholarly work since becoming president.

As college president, Griffin, father of two, receives a \$38,000 salary, in addition to lodging and some meals, in large part for raising funds and controlling the college's finances. He has placed tighter reins on expenses and has emphasized contributions from alumni.

One of his primary goals is to refurbish the college buildings. Some were badly corroded by centuries of wind, water and air pollution. and much of the student housing, while spacious, lacked central heating and was far from running water. Now the great tower gleams after thorough repair and cleaning. Griffin also aims to recast Magdalen's up-

per-crust image. He was an early proponent of admitting women, who finally were al-lowed into the college in 1979, and he now hopes to increase their numbers from the current level of about 25 percent. He also wants to increase the proportion of students from British state-run schools.

The dons always have been distant socially from the students, and recently the college began inviting undergraduates to dine with the fellows on "high table" each Sunday evening. "It's nothing very dramatic." Griffin said of his changes, "just chipping away and trying to break down the barriers."

Keith's greatest virtue," said tutor Colin F.H. Tapper, "is that he's quite a radical man
he's got some bold ideas — but he's so sincere and honest about it. He can disagree strongly with people without ever upsetting

A sign that Griffin has made his mark is a carved stone head in his likeness attached among the gargoyles of an ancient college wall. It smiles down on a courtyard — a grin-ning Yankee face amid the English grandeur.

LETTER FROM SIMLA

The Impossible Railway

By Gregory Jensen Cinued Press Intern

SIMIA, India — They laughed when the British set out to build a railway to Simia, and well they might. The notion seemed downright foolhardy.

Yet today the impossible railroad is approaching its 80th birthday, still providing one of the great journeys in a memorable land. And it still seems impossible, It is a mere 59.39 miles (95.57

kilometers) long. In that short span it traverses 103 tunnels, 845 bridges and lurches its toy-sized trains around 919 curves.

So rugged is the terrain that virtually nowhere is the track level. Its longest straight stretches are in tunnels. This railway has hairpin turns. U-shaped tunnels and at times doubles back four times to climb one slope.

Only the supreme confidence of the British raj could have tackled the Simla railway in 1903. Even

now it reeks of the raj.

At the rest stop at Barog, a turbaned graybeard unlocks an unmarked door for passengers of the right sex and nationality and ushers them into a Victorian-era sitting room. Clunky mahogany furniture fills it. A folding wood steamer chair is beside a Westernstyle toilet cubicle. This was a restroom for European ladies in the days of the raj, It still is.

Into the Himalayas

The Simia line seemed impossi-ble because of what lay beyond Kalka, a town on the pancake-flat great Indian plain. Kalka ends abruptly in the first upthrust of the Himalayas. The train heads not into gentle, rounded foothills but a fierce, savage mountain range.

Kalka is 2,152 feet above sea level. Simla, the target, is 6,808 feet. Mere yards out of Kalka station the train already is climbing steeply. Then comes spectacular, hair-raising scenery every hard-won foot of the way.

Sheer drops of 1,500 feet are commonplace. Passengers sometimes stand to peer straight down onto soaring eagle-like kites. Stupendous views open at every turn. ice and snow fields bleach the horizon as the high Himalayas come closer.

Gentler slopes — a mere 45 or 50 degrees - are terraced with superhuman effort into fields the width of a woman's shawl. People live and farm in these perpendicular lands, never touching level ground which is not of their own or their ancestors' making.

The British built this single narrow-gauge hoe - its tracks are only 2 feet 6 inches apart - and a

Today this most famous of Tail stations is unique, its procipious slope packed with Tibetan-looking buildings but capped by two churches which might be in Gloucestershire. Decaying villas and "castles" built by aristocratic Britons cling to a vertiginous knoll crowned by a Hindu temple honoring the monkey god, in a forest aswarm with monkeys.

The Simia line is a quaint, toy-size relic in a vast system. India's railways employ nearly 1.8 million people and carry the equivalent of Australia's population every week. Unlike most other national railway networks, it makes money.

Railways Board chairman M.S. Gujral vows that peculiar little lines like Simla's won't get lost in the vastness.

"We are going to do everything necessary to keep them going," he said in a New Delhi interview. "We will even sacrifice other lines

That secures the future of a delightfully eccentric reilroad - one with slightly comic "trains" as big

as an abbreviated bus, which hap-pily stop when a little girl feels na-ture's call or a passenger thinks he has left his watch at the tea stop. There are normal-looking trains

on the line, scaled-down freight and passenger trains hanled by diesel locomotives at a walking pace — their speed limit is 15 males an hour and the 59-male trip takes

ists, and slightly more expensive, to ride a "rail car" — self-contained "trains" which look like small buses and carry 16 or 18 passengers. Inside their white-painted wood bodies are photographs of trains and the superb scenery they

ing a newspaper.

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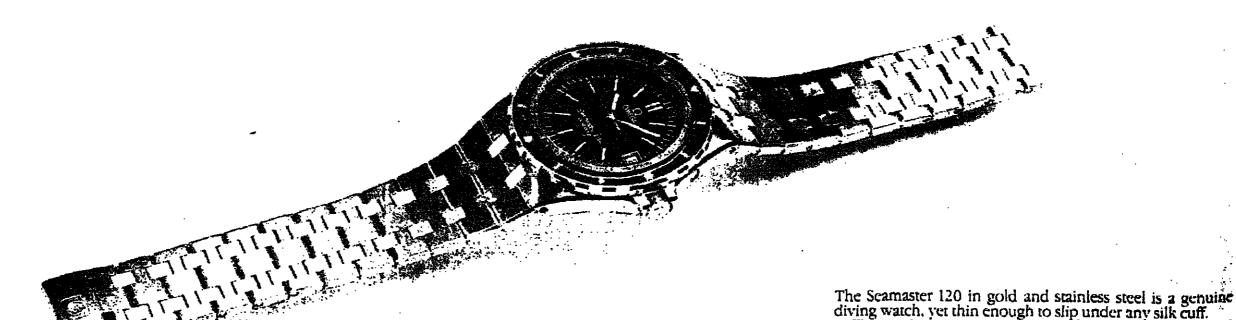
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